

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Nov 4th 1915

Established in 1855

Price 10 Cents



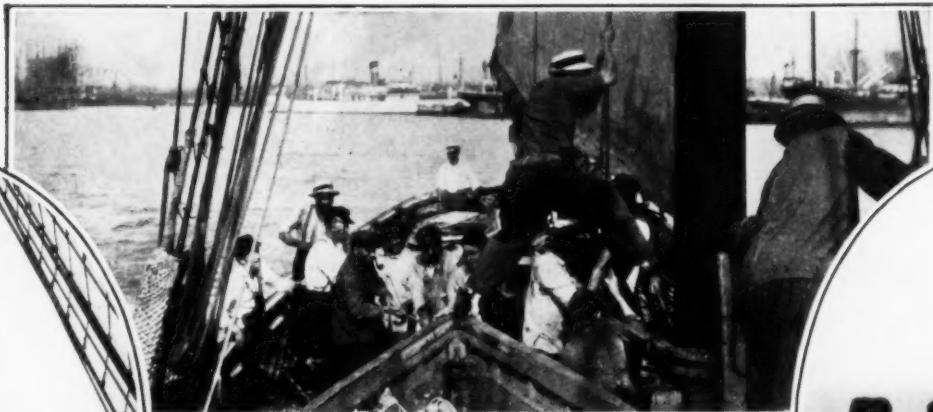
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IN THE FIGHTING TOP



A DAY'S CATCH

PHOTOS BY JAMES VERRIER



NEW YORK FISHING VESSEL PUTTING OUT TO SEA

While other ports are more famous for their fishing fleets than is the metropolis, yet it plays no small part in the industry. Mr. Verrier had as much excitement sailing from there as he would had he sailed from Gloucester or Marblehead.



A PERILOUS LOOKOUT

The captain, stationed aloft on the cross tree, excitedly espies a school of mackerel.



ALL HANDS TO THE DORIES

On sighting the school, crew and nets are transferred to the seine boats.



FOLLOWING THE SCHOOL AND SETTING THE NET

In the upper picture the crew is spiritedly racing with the school, the location of which is indicated by a flock of gulls overhead. In the lower cut the precarious moment has arrived when the net is dropped in a wide circle and completely surrounds the unwary denizens of the deep.



COUNTING THE SPOILS

Seven hundred and fifty bushels of writhing, wriggling members of the finny tribe stored below decks in bins of cracked ice. Tally is taken of the size of the catch, a bonus being divided among the crew for each bushel over five hundred.



TRANSFERLING THE CATCH

The schooner and seine boats are lashed together. Then begins the arduous work of dipping the living mass from the dories into the schooner.



THE LAST TASK

The great net is carefully sprinkled with salt to keep it from rotting and is carefully rolled ready for the next trip to the open sea. After the haul is snug below, the net salted, and the deck clear, the run for port is made and the toilsome task is over.



Do You Still Use a Horse and Wagon?

Do you know that one *properly-selected* light motor truck will do double the work of a horse at less cost?

Do you know that a *properly-selected* large truck (three- to five-ton capacity) will replace from six to eight horses at a marked saving in expense?

Motor delivery means dependable delivery—added prestige for your business—real dollar-and-cents economy in delivery costs—a broader delivery zone.

It is the business of Leslie's Motor Department to advise you in all matters pertaining to pleasure car, truck, motorcycle, or accessory installation, purchase and upkeep. This service is *free of charge* to Leslie's readers.

Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly
225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

Name.....
Address: Street.....
City..... State.....
Business.....
I use..... horses in my delivery system.
I use..... wagons in my delivery system.
The distance of the farthest point to which I deliver is..... miles.
The roads are generally in..... condition.
I could extend the distance to which I deliver to..... miles with proper facilities.
An average load for my delivery wagon is..... pounds.
If I install a truck system, { Poor } facilities
I have { Good }
No }
for caring for and storing the vehicles on my premises.
..... of my competitors use.....
trucks in their business.
The make of the commercial vehicle in which I am interested is.....
I have..... electric current on my premises.
Please send me replies to the above questions.

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States
Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER
"In God We Trust"

CXXI

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915

No. 3139

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National advertising is the force which induces a great number of people to try a product so that the economy of quantity production can be attained if the product gets general approval.

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uct so that it can be produced economically and can be sold to us at a price much lower than the manufacturer would have to charge if he sold to only a few.

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

MEMBER OF THE QUIN CLUB
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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Now Comes the Day's Reward—



Home Billiards!

With the smooth balls glistering in the early lamplight on the cheerful green cloth—with lessons learned, business done and a good meal stowed away—all hands are eager for a rousing round of carom or pocket billiards on the Brunswick "Baby Grand."

One chance shot—a droll remark—a hair's breadth hit—all of these may decide to-night's victory!

No wonder billiards unlocks a flow of mirth. This game puts new blood into hard-worked men—and keeps boys home at last!

Superb Brunswick "Baby Grand"

"Grand," "Convertibles" and "Quick Demountables," \$27 Up

Brunswick Home Carom and Pocket Billiard Tables, made of beautiful woods, appeal to the expert as well as the novice because they are scientifically built. Accurate angles, quick-acting Monarch cushions and fast ever-level bed. So don't confuse them with toys or flimsy contraptions.

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You take no risk, for we let you test any Brunswick in your own home 30 days free!

Then pay us only a small amount monthly—as little as 10 cents a day. Our prices are low because we're making home tables for thousands—now \$27 upward.

Playing Outfit Given

Hand-tapered Cues, Balls, Rack, Markers, Spirit Level, Cue-Clamps, expert book of 33 games, etc.—a complete high-class Playing Outfit included free with any Brunswick.

Now see these handsome tables in actual colors and get full details in our famous book—"Billiards—The Home Magnet." The coupon or a postal brings it free, postpaid! Send today.

Send This for Billiard Book Free

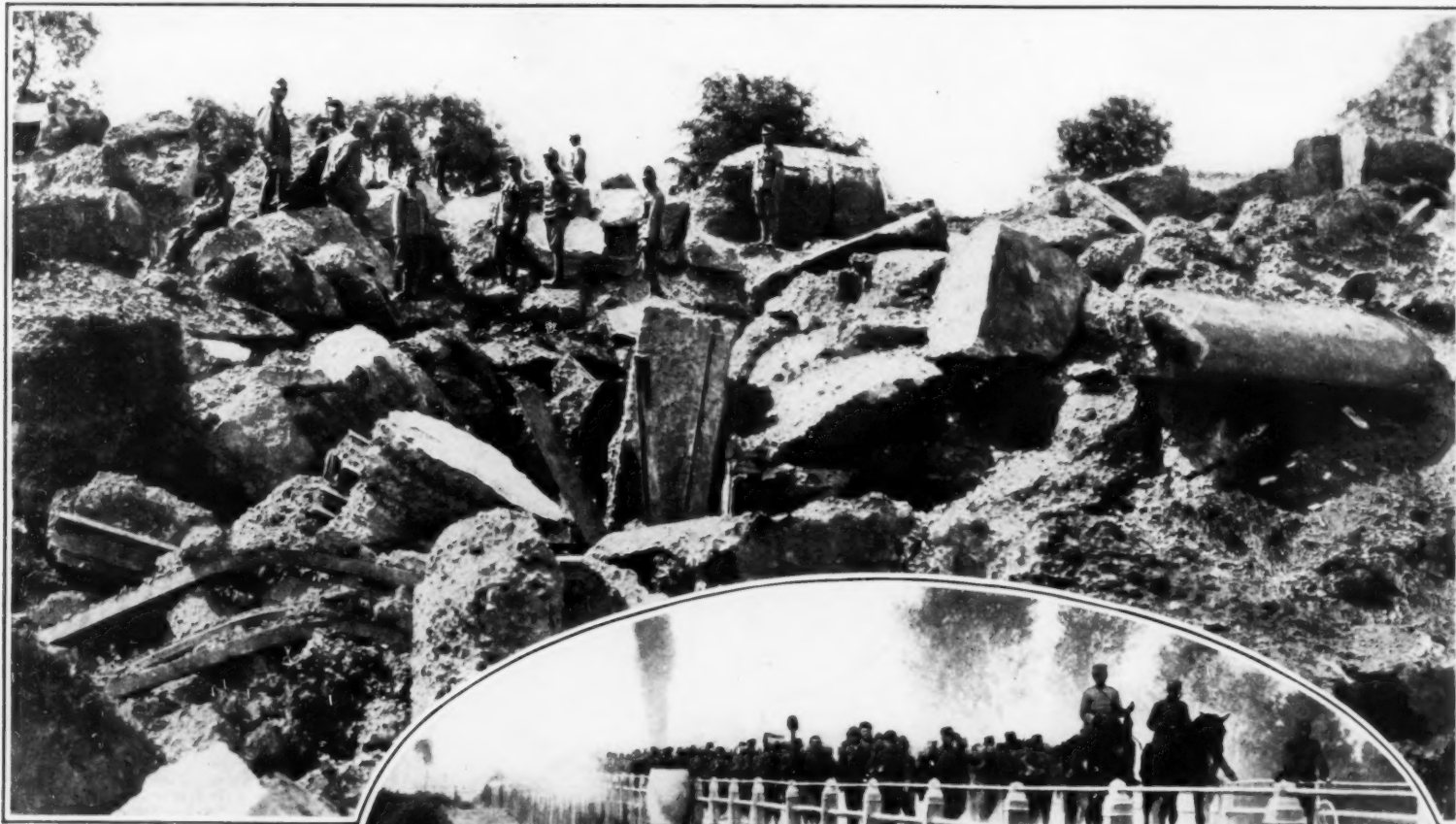
THE BRUNSWICK BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
Dept. 18U, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Send free postpaid your color-book

"Billiards—The Home Magnet" and tell about your free trial offer.

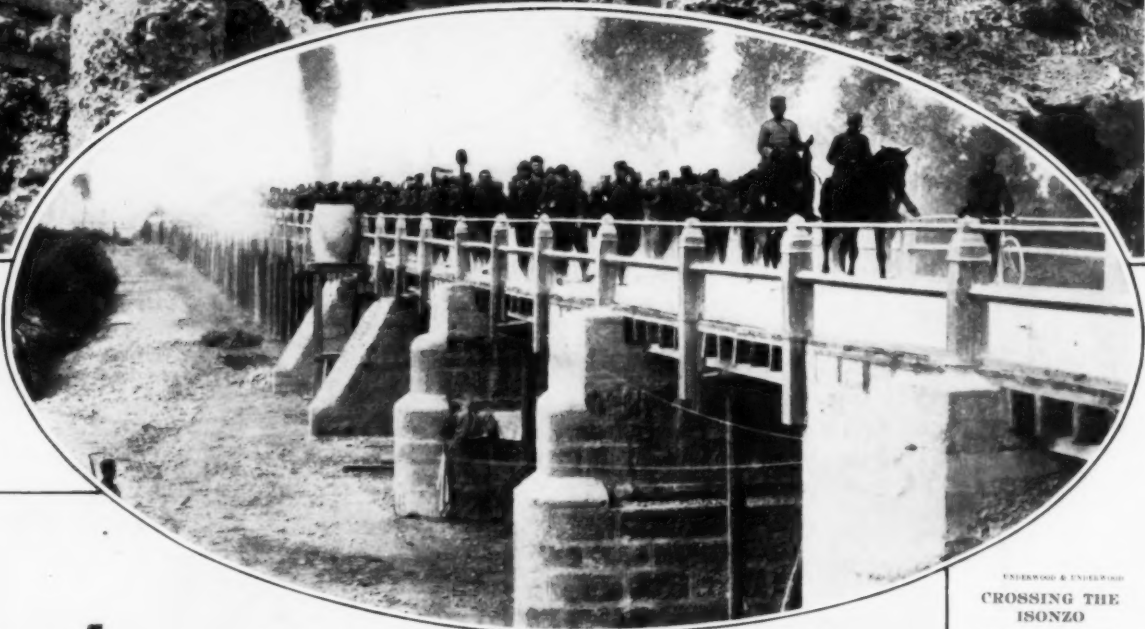
Name.....
Address.....

SCENES IN WAR-MAD EUROPE



WHAT MODERN GUNS DO TO FORTS

One of the defenses of Ivangorod after the Austrian big guns had thrown a few shells into it. Concrete is not as good a defense against these explosives as earth embankments, and neither last very long. The Russian forts were destroyed in short order after the siege guns were brought into action.



CROSSING THE ISONZO

Italian military engineers built this bridge across the Isonzo River in Austrian territory. It is designed as a permanent structure. The Italian campaign against Austria has been in progress since May with no decisive results, and there is a well-defined suspicion that Italy is not making war with her whole strength. The Italian armies have progressed slowly in every offensive movement undertaken. Italy long withheld a decisive answer to the demand of her allies that she take part in the Balkan campaign, although she did after some delay declare war on Bulgaria.

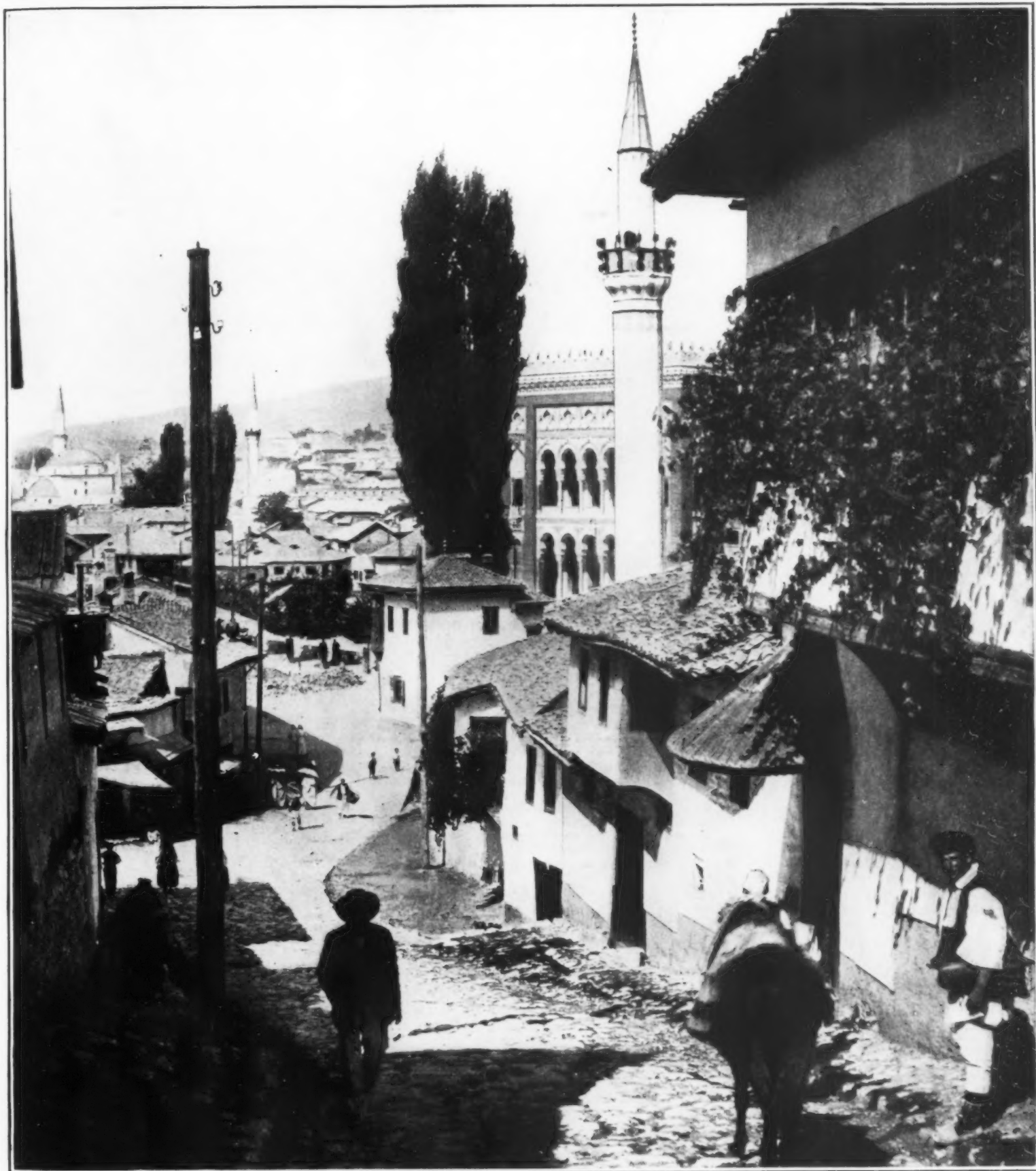


WASHING OFF THE DUST OF A LONG DAY'S MARCH

A scene on the banks of the Weichsel River, near Ivangorod, when a company of tired Austrian soldiers were permitted to stop to rest and wash themselves. In the great drive through Poland soldiers were frequently marched long distances

at the rate of 20 miles a day. As each soldier carried about 50 pounds in addition to his rifle, this was excessively hard work. Reserves to fill the places of those who fall in battle are being sent into Poland and Russia constantly.

WHERE THE GREAT WAR BEGAN



SARAJEVO, THE CITY WHERE THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND WAS ASSASSINATED

COURTESY THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

No matter what history ultimately may decide to have been the underlying causes of the Great War in Europe the popular mind will always ascribe it to the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife, which took place in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, on June 28th, 1914. Thither the Archduke had gone to attend army maneuvers, although he well knew that the population was hostile to him. Bosnia was occupied by Austria-Hungary in 1878 and the Bosnians, who are Slavs, have always been unruly. The assassination, however, seems to have been planned and carried out by Serbian radicals and to punish Serbia Austria-Hungary declared war upon her one month after

the assassination. Russia, as protector of the small Slav states, came to the defense of Serbia, Germany took up arms on behalf of Austria and France and Great Britain stood by their ally, Russia. Belgium was forced into the war by German invasion and Montenegro cast her lot with Serbia. Japan, called upon by Great Britain to fulfil the treaty between the two nations, seized the German colonies in Asia. Turkey joined the German cause and Italy repudiated the treaty binding her to Germany and Austria-Hungary and made war upon the latter. San Marino also declared war on Austria. Later Italy added Turkey to her enemies. Now Bulgaria has joined Germany and Greece and Rumania may enter the war.

EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE !

WHAT'S THE MATTER

A WONDERFUL opportunity presents itself to the United States. The need of the hour is for men of experience, large enough, quick enough, able enough to break loose from partisanship and to take advantage of the most extraordinary situation that has ever presented itself to the American people.

We have bumper crop reports; we have at a cost of over \$300,000,000 connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the Panama Canal; war orders by the millions are crowding our manufacturers of munitions and war supplies; the South American republics are opening their doors wide to us; the American dollar is becoming the world's standard of exchange and warring nations are borrowing untold millions from us.

Never before has such a bewildering accumulation of opportunities presented itself. Ordinarily, abundant crops of wheat and corn would be regarded, alone, as sufficient to set the wheels of prosperity in motion because of their assurance of wealth to the farmer, increasing traffic to the railroads and larger orders for railway equipments. Such an assurance to the railroads, constituting as the latter do the second greatest industry in the land, would start the currents of business everywhere under normal conditions.

What is the matter with prosperity now, with bumper crops at high prices, with war orders that stagger us by their magnitude, and with such a surplus in our banks that we can lend half a billion to England and France without inconvenience?

Why are we complaining that prosperity is not restored in branches of industry unaffected by war orders; that real estate languishes, building operations lag and the lumber market is hamstrung? Why are one-sixth of the railroads of the United States in the hands of receivers? Why was the new railroad mileage in this country built last year the smallest in 50 years? Why has the last American steamship disappeared from the Pacific Ocean?

Why are war taxes being levied and made permanent and increased in time of peace? Why do the latest census figures of great industrial States like Illinois, New Jersey and New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania show a retardation of their regular growth?

The trouble is too much politics. A Presidential election is approaching and every one is trading for votes and especially for the labor and farmer vote. The business man is overlooked. Are we such hidebound partisans that Congress cannot consider economic questions from the standpoint of the people and not from that of party?

Let us, for instance, have a Tariff Commission on non-partisan lines, something like the Federal Reserve Banking Board; let us repeal the disastrous Seaman's Bill just as we propose to retrace our steps by restoring the tariff on sugar; let us re-establish the railroads on a fair footing and above all, let us give notice that capital must enjoy the same freedom that labor enjoys.

Thus will patriotism stand before partisanship and Prosperity have its highest opportunity. To this end, as Mr. George W. Perkins suggested in his admirable address before the Bankers' Association, at Indianapolis, recently: "We must have men who will go to our Congress and to our great executive offices from a spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism." In the language of President Wilson himself, "There never was a time when we needed more clearly to conserve the principles of our own patriotism than this present time."

Let Congress take due notice and govern itself accordingly. And let business men bestir themselves to take a more active interest in public affairs to the end that the shackles may be taken off of business.

OUR BIGGEST JOB

BY WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS, NEW YORK

THERE is a great big job before the thinking-men of this country, the solution of which cannot be left to the politicians but requires a united, non-partisan, unselfish, patriotic effort, and that job is to help solve the problem, "How can democracy and liberty compete in efficiency with autocracy?" One phase of this job is to take the Tariff out of politics. The Tariff has been the football of politicians for many years and in kicking it about they have kicked up more waves of hope and despair in the business world than has any other cause.

THE ONE CENT POSTAGE FAD

THE Post Office Department is so overwhelmed with cheap circular matter from mail order and other houses, that at times it has been impossible for it to furnish sufficient mail bags to handle the business of some newspapers and periodicals. What would happen with one-cent postage and the consequent flood of circulars that would be sent broadcast throughout the land?

How much profit would there be in this business for the Post Office Department? It now receives its chief source of income from first-class postage and the rate is two cents. To cut this rate in two would be the height of folly at a time when the Government is seeking to increase its income by devising new sources of taxation, nor would it help to double the rates on newspapers and magazines as is proposed, for they are the chief producers of first-class postal matter.

Let us hear no more of the one-cent postage fad, nor of the well-paid promoters of the scheme who have been making a snug living out of their propaganda among business organizations, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, in which we are sorry to see some newspapers have been misled to assist. Even public men of reputation and experience have a false view of the situation.

It is difficult to believe that such an able and fair-minded statesman, as Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, is really an advocate of one-cent postage for local delivery letters as the news dispatches report. This is no time to reduce the public revenues. Great Britain is increasing its postal rates. The public is not complaining that it costs too much to transmit its mail. It gets its money's worth.

To reduce letter postage while seeking to increase the income tax and to tax bank necks would be most unbusinesslike. We agree with Senator Weeks in his statement that "the Government should be helpful in business affairs, not coercive and repressive."

WHY PRICES ARE HIGH

WHEN one hears of fruit rotting upon the ground and vegetable crops ungathered because the prices offered the grower will not justify harvesting the crop, the irresistible conclusion is that there is something wrong with our marketing methods, particularly when the same commodities are bringing good prices in the city markets. A little scientific combination on the part of growers and shippers, regulating price and shipments, would distribute the products at a fair price for all. But that is just what the law will not allow. The fruit growers and shippers of the Northwest who organized a league for this purpose have been warned by Charles J. Brand, head of the Federal Bureau of Marketing and Rural Organizations, that such a league, being an organization of competing primary units of growers and shippers, cannot, under the Anti-Trust law, legally attempt to control and fix the price of Northwestern fruit.

A similar warning was given the lima bean growers of California when they attempted to control the prices of an entire district by the combination of primary units. Growers are justified in asking a fair price for their products, and any law is unreasonable and unjustifiable which prevents them from taking steps to secure such a price. Nobody is helped when the vine growers of California feed tons of grapes to the hogs, or the farmers of Maryland and Virginia let their potatoes rot in the ground because it is not worth while to dig them. With a world at war needing to be fed, with the needs of our own one hundred millions of people to be considered, the legislation is

worse than foolish which prohibits an equitable distribution of farm products at fair prices, and compels the growers to let their crops rot unharvested. It is no wonder prices are high most of the year under such a wasteful policy. It explains the high cost of living.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE

A LEADING lawyer of Birmingham, Ala., jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge and committed suicide, recently. He left a letter in which he said, "Maybe I dream too much."

A graduate from an Edinburgh University with degrees of master of arts and bachelor of letters committed suicide in a park in Albany, N. Y., leaving a letter saying, "I have played the fool in a manner out of all keeping with my condition—a hopeless prospect."

Michael Angelo McGinnis, a mathematician of international fame, whose books have a world-wide reputation, wrote one of his best works while confined in the Missouri Penitentiary and died recently a charity patient in the Kansas City Hospital.

Newspapers report that a young girl was murdered in a cemetery at Geneva, Ill., not long ago, and a workman was accused of the crime. The women of Geneva held public meetings and prayed for the prompt conviction of the workman. The jury found him not guilty as it was proved conclusively that he was not the criminal.

Let the thinking people rule!

THE PLAIN TRUTH

FADDISM! It is high time to submit to the voters whether they want to have placed on the statute books from year to year new impositions bred by the brains of self-seeking, but not self-supporting, faddists, who are trying to take away from the people that sense of manhood and independence which really makes men good citizens, and who strive to impress upon them the belief that the State must be their guardian and supporter. This is what leads to the bread line and bundle days.

MORE! When the city of Ardmore, Oklahoma, was wrecked by an explosion of gas from a car of gasoline, with a loss of 40 lives, the Santa Fe Railroad, fresh from its extended rescue work at Galveston, hastened to assure the people of Ardmore that they would protect the victims of the explosion against loss as far as it lay within the company's power. While the explosion was still under investigation, and without waiting for the judgment of the courts regarding its liability, the railroad sent a committee to work with a committee of Ardmore citizens in an effort to list the damage claims and pay them off at once. What could be fairer or juster? Give the railroads a square deal!

INCONSISTENT! Wages can be fixed at a reasonable living rate or at an unreasonable one, if desired by a labor union. But the manufacturer of a product for which he obtains a reputation and widespread sale by judicious advertising dare not fix a price at which it must be sold, not only to yield him a profit but to protect the public from imposition. This is the decision of the court in the suit brought by the government against the manufacturer of a well-known food product at Battle Creek, Mich. This decision is doubtless made under the terms of the Anti-Trust Law and it once more emphasizes the inconsistency, the absurdity and the destructive consequences of that law as government officials are interpreting it.

STRANGE! No Mayor of New York City and no Governor of the State, according to the New York Herald, has ever yet been elected who was "big enough to grapple with the problem of extravagance." This is a reflection not only on the public officials mentioned but on the supineness of the voters who elected them. If the newspapers would devote half as much time to stirring up the people against public extravagance as some of them have been expending in denouncing our captains of industry, a different situation would exist. The real issue of the day, according to the New York World, "is less extravagance and reduced taxation." Perhaps the proposition to extend the income tax to incomes of \$1,000, or more, instead of fixing the exemption at \$4,000, would stir up the masses to take a greater interest in public affairs. This is the view of the New York Press and it has merit. Our legislators might employ their time far more profitably in seeking to cut down public expenditures than in seeking to add to the taxpayers' burden.

HE GAVE HIS LIFE FOR FRANCE

THE LAST PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED FROM LESLIE'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, EDWARD W. ZINN, OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF THE FRENCH ARMY, REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION OCTOBER 1ST.



FIRST-CLASS FIGHTING MEN

Algerian Tirailleurs, recruited in Northern Africa, are reported to be splendid troops for offensive action. They have repeatedly charged the German positions along the French front under withering fire. In this respect they are no better than the Foreign Legion in which Mr. Zinn, an American, enlisted at the outbreak of the war. The Legion consisted of two regiments, and repeatedly distinguished itself during the past year. Its numbers dwindled until it had the strength of two battalions only, which were consolidated into one regiment. Every nationality was represented in its ranks.



VAUDEVILLE BEHIND THE LINES

Three humorists, finding a comrade asleep, rigged up a wreath and cross and started to hold a funeral service over him, which he interrupted by waking up. With such broad fun the men relieve the monotony of trench life. A soldier passes most of his time in routine work that is very wearying, and is called on only at intervals for the superhuman exertion of the combat. Consequently time frequently hangs heavy on his hands. So wearing is monotony that men are often relieved to have it broken by fighting, with the certainty of wounds and death for many.



FRENCH CHASSEURS PASSING IN REVIEW

The Division Moracaine being inspected by General Lyantey, Military Governor of Morocco, to whom France owes these fine troops.

He has made splendid soldiers out of the natives of the French colonies in Africa, and they have been of great service to France.



WAITING FOR THE GENERAL TO ARRIVE FOR THE REVIEW

A second-line picture, showing troops of the Algerian forces waiting until called to take their places in a great review. Life for the soldiers when not in the trenches is one succession of drills, reviews, target shooting and other routine duties. This is necessary to keep them up to the

mark. They are sometimes required to march 25 miles or more in a day. Sometimes they are allowed to play games and football has been popularized in France by the British soldiers. Cavalry regiments are fond of horse races as a recreation.

HOW DEATH LURKS IN THE TEETH

BY KATHLEEN HILLS

THERE is something new and startling in medicine every day. At one time it is a new serum, at another time it is twilight sleep, another it is a bacilli to prevent old age! But who would ever think for one moment of attributing rheumatism and other painful afflictions to a concealed and unrecognizable abscess at the root of a tooth? Yet this is one of the greatest scientific discoveries in dental surgery, and many a man who has suffered agonies from disturbances, not only in body but also in mind, is now sent to the dental surgeon for an X-ray of his jaws, though he may not have complained of any trouble with his teeth.

The human body is like any other delicate mechanism. It is a composite of separate units, all of which must be in good condition and perform their separate functions perfectly if one's health and mentality are to be the best. A watch will not keep correct time if the tiny hair-spring is bent; a compass will not be true if the needle becomes demagnetized, and one cannot be well if all the organs are not functioning harmoniously. It is an unrefuted fact that the general health depends largely upon the condition of the teeth and oral cavity. Almost any systemic disorder, such as stomach and intestinal trouble, anaemia and other blood disorders, diseases of the joints, heart and nerve affections, neuritis and neuralgia can arise from their neglect. Even appendicitis, impaired mentality, insomnia, melancholia and seizures simulating epilepsy have been traceable to pernicious root abscesses of the teeth which were not revealed by local pain, did not respond to pressure, the application of heat or cold and in most instances were absolutely unsuspected by the sufferer. These maladies, as Dr. Alonzo Milton Nodine, an eminent dental surgeon, says, "have been relieved and frequently cured when the dentist has discovered root abscesses, persistent irritation in or about the teeth and jaws, or removed impacted teeth and hidden roots and unhygienic and irritating crowns, bridge-work, plates and fillings and corrected warped and contracted dental arches."

HOW THE DAMAGE IS DONE

And how, one asks, can an abscess at the root of a tooth cause disorders in remote parts of the body? Generally, alveolar abscesses, as these concealed root abscesses are called, are formed on teeth which have been treated by the dentist. Usually the root canal has not been thoroughly filled, possibly due to a crooked root, from which it was impossible to extract all of the dead nerve, the remaining portion of which in a short time decays. There being no outlet, the pus works inward through the root of the tooth, an abscess forms at the apex in the bone tissue in which the teeth are set, and in advanced cases causes necrosis, or destruction of the bone tissue. Pus, no matter where it forms, seeks an outlet. It has a most extraordinary power of working through muscle or bone tissue, until at last it finds an outlet or is absorbed by the blood. Each tooth is supplied with tiny blood vessels as well as nerves, and the walls of the blood vessels absorb the pus around them, just as a blotter soaks up ink. This toxic poison is carried into the larger blood vessels and into the circulatory system. It then requires no great stretch of the imagination to see how any portion of the body, however remote, receiving the poison generated in the mouth, becomes the seat of affliction, or why, if the cause is removed, the patient recovers from his systemic disturbance of whatever nature.

If the abscess causes no pain and is not otherwise suspected it is only discoverable by means of the X-ray. Taking a roentgenogram of the teeth is a simple matter and is not accompanied with pain or any disagreeable feeling, and the picture is taken in about five seconds. The patient is seated in an ordinary dental chair, and a glass, cup-shaped portion of the X-ray apparatus is placed against the part of the face to be photographed. A small film, about an inch wide and an inch and a half long, is placed in the patient's mouth. He is instructed to hold it back of the teeth, not between the teeth and the flesh of the cheek. Then one sees a sudden flash and hears a noise like the familiar clicking and flashing of a wireless instrument and almost immediately the photograph is taken and the patient surprisedly exclaims: "Is that all there is to it?" He is further surprised, when, a few minutes later, the fully developed film is handed to him and he is told that that is his negative. In the fin-



NATURE'S QUEER PRANKS

All teeth are not perfectly formed and when the roots are crooked it is difficult to properly remove the dead nerve and completely fill the root canal. Sometimes, in these crooked teeth, a portion of the dead nerve remains after treatment by the dentist. This decays and then begins the formation of a concealed abscess which may cause disease in remote parts of the body.

ished photograph the flesh shows quite light, the bones darker, and such hard tissues as the teeth still darker, while metal fillings and crowns show as black patches. Tissues that are infiltrated with pus fluoresce or "glow" when the X-rays pass through them, and consequently show up very light and are easily discernible, as will be seen in the accompanying reproductions. Other disturbing facts are often revealed by the photograph, such as deeply imbedded wisdom teeth, which can cause great suffering, teeth which have "come in" crooked, or others that have twisted



COURTESY OF THE LANTERN

WHERE DISEASE LURKS

This clearly shows the destruction of the bone tissue by an unsuspected root abscess which insidiously spreads a toxic poison throughout the system. By removing the diseased portion of the root and draining the abscess, the teeth are saved and general health improved.

roots that are causing irritation. Some teeth are even disclosed in the roof of the mouth vainly seeking an exit. Nature performs queer tricks sometimes!

DISEASE DUE TO TEETH

The histories of a number of cases which have been successfully treated by various dental surgeons are interesting, and to show the variety of systemic disorders which arise from alveolar abscess I will cite a few of them: Dr. C. Burns Craig, Chief of Clinic, Neurological Institute of New York, had a patient who complained of thumping of the heart at night, at first very slight, the attacks gradually increasing in severity and frequency until they were occurring during the day as well as at night. Finally

they were accompanied by pain in the right side of the chest and the back of the head. After continued treatment which did not alleviate the pain and heart-throbbing, X-rays of the jaws were made and disclosed no less than three pockets of pus about the roots of the teeth. These were opened, drained and treated, and the patient entirely recovered from his heart attacks.

Another patient of Dr. Craig's complained of dizziness and displayed symptoms of nervous breakdown, following a series of shocks, including the death of her father and mother and serious financial losses. She was greatly depressed, paced the floor and wept bitterly during every conversation, her mind constantly dwelling on her troubles. After general examination, which proved entirely negative, and tonic treatment, it was decided to have her dental condition improved. An X-ray photograph showed two abscessed roots under crowned teeth and a faulty bridge. The latter was removed and the abscesses drained. Three weeks later the patient was entirely recovered mentally and physically.

One of the most interesting cases which responded to dental treatment is cited by a well-known dental surgeon of New York. The patient, a young woman, evidenced every symptom of tuberculosis. She was emaciated, coughed, had night sweats and feverish periods, but did not respond to the tubercular test and showed no tubercle bacilli in specimens. After other treatment failed, a roentgenogram of the jaw was taken and disclosed abscessed condition, which cleared up after prolonged treatment. The patient improved and a year later had gained 14 or 15 pounds. Another patient's mentality became impaired, she suffered great pain in her face and head, and the roentgenogram showed an extended abscess which reached from the upper jaw, through the bone tissues of the nose and cheek, around the eye, and up through the frontal bone. An operation was performed, the abscess drained for some weeks and finally cleared. The patient has entirely recovered. Another was afflicted with what seemingly was acute indigestion and was unable to retain the simplest food. He was consequently under-nourished, lost weight, spirits became depressed and life was hardly worth living. After treatment in this country and abroad by the most eminent medical specialists, he was advised to have X-ray photographs taken of his teeth. These revealed alveolar abscesses and necrosed bone. He was operated on, and the affected teeth treated for some time, with the result that the patient is rejoicing over recovered health. He recently ate a lobster supper for the first time in eight years and was in no way adversely affected by it. Several cases of complete recovery from acute systemic disorders, after care of the teeth and oral cavity, are cited by Dr. L. W. Doxstater in the September issue of the *Dental Cosmos*.

RED CROSS DENTAL WORK

The work of dental surgeons of the American Red Cross in the great war abroad has attracted world-wide attention. Wounded soldiers brought to the American hospitals recovered more quickly and were better able to resume their places in the ranks than those treated by any other branch of the medical service. Investigation revealed that this was attributable to the fact that every wounded soldier was not only treated for his injury but was also given a thorough dental examination and treatment when necessary. Hundreds of men were brought from the trenches suffering from no wounds but from rheumatism, heart trouble, nervous shock, general debility and other affections. A very large percentage of these were cured by treatment of the teeth.

Any number of instances with varying symptoms could be given, but these are sufficient to show the nature and extent of disturbances caused by an unsuspected condition of the teeth. This does not imply, however, that all systemic disorders which do not respond to medical treatment, are directly traceable to an unhealthy condition of the oral cavity, but in the opinion of F. K. Ream, M.D., D.D.S. of New York, shows conclusively the value of co-operation between physician and dentist.

In an address before a recent gathering of the New England Dental Association, Dr. Ream said: "No physician to-day dares discharge his patient in case of confused diagnosis without eliminating the oral cavity

(Continued on page 506)



X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS

In cut No. 1 is shown a light patch (X) around root of molar, which is an abscess caused by an imperfect filling. Note impacted tooth, which, for lack of space, has been unable to force its way out. The fluorescent spot (X) in cut No. 2 reveals a large abscess, caused by imperfect filling. Note wire run through the root canal to show that there is no remaining obstruction. A small abscess (X) at the root of poorly treated tooth with ill-fitting crown is shown in No. 3. Note that entire canal (•) is not filled as it should be.

SOUTH AFRICANS OFF FOR WAR

PHOTOS BY KEYZER



RECRUITING IN CAPE TOWN

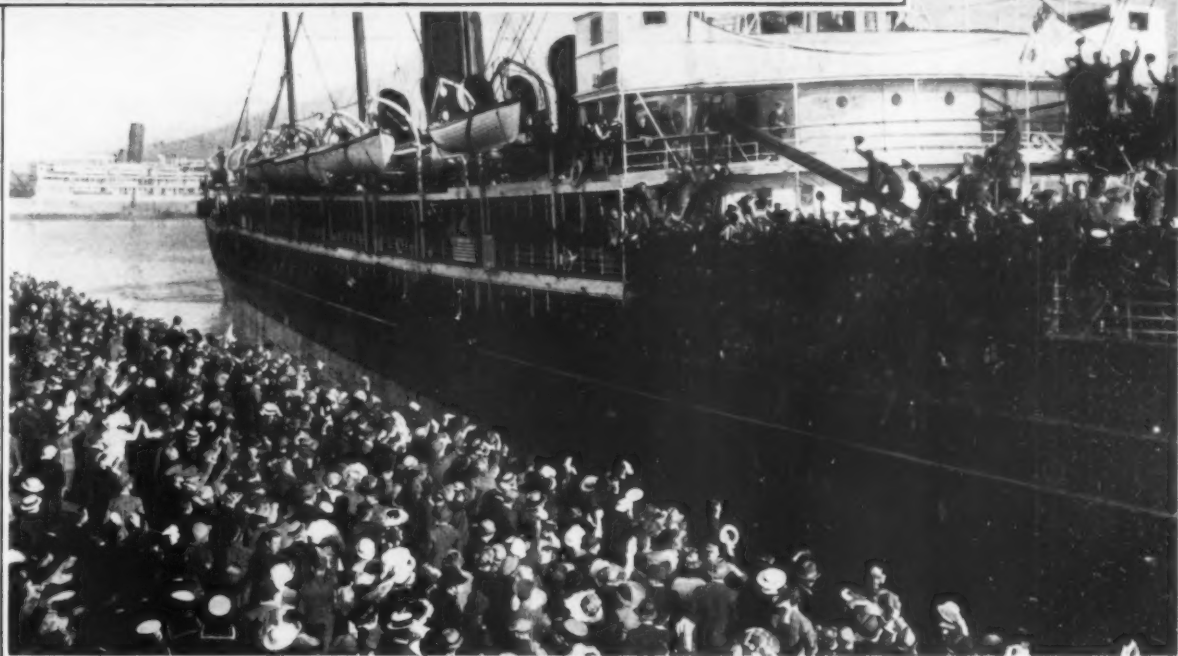
Captain Gentry, a veteran of several wars, calling for volunteers for overseas duty. Most of the men who responded had served in the campaign against German South-west Africa, which General Botha brought to a successful conclusion. The first troops to leave were a battery of heavy artillery, which went to England where the men are being further trained. Other units are being organized in the South African Union. The opposition is making a political issue out of recruiting for overseas duty.

"ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?"

Men of the South African Heavy Artillery just prior to their leaving for England. They are as fine a lot of young men as any government can assemble. While the majority are of British birth or parentage many are Boers. South Africa has abundantly demonstrated its loyalty to the British Empire, on which only a few years ago a large part of its population was making war. The rebellion of last year, led by General De Wet, was soon suppressed and the general was sentenced to prison. Then the Botha government captured the adjacent German colonies and is now sending troops to Europe. The leading government officials are Boers.

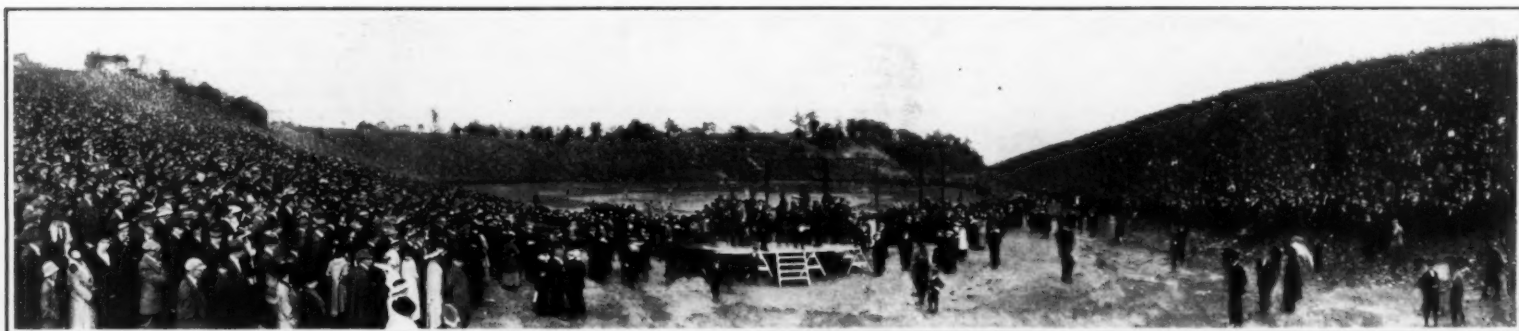
LONG VOYAGE IS UNDER WAY

South African troops leaving Cape Town for England, August 28th. They were cheered by thousands of enthusiastic fellow townsmen. The departure of these troops was not permitted to be announced until they arrived in England, where they were enthusiastically received. All the important British colonies are now taking part in the war.



SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY ED A. GOEWEY (THE OLD FAN)



MORE THAN 100,000 CLEVELAND FANS WITNESS BALL GAME

The final inter-city championship game between the White Autos and the Omaha Luxus team at Brookside Stadium, Cleveland's natural amphitheatre, on October 10th, 1915. The White

Autos won the battle by a 11-6 score, and in the near future will journey to the Far West, to play the leading amateur clubs on the Pacific Coast.

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NAVY FOOTBALL SQUAD AT WORK

Lieutenant Ingram, head coach, putting the linemen of the first and second teams through their paces.

COPYRIGHT INT'L. NEWS

FOOTBALL

Some charge, without formality,
The sport lacks rationality—
Is too full of brutality,
And features most the punch.
But we claim that stability,
And likewise durability,
Backed up with rare ability
Is far the better hunch.

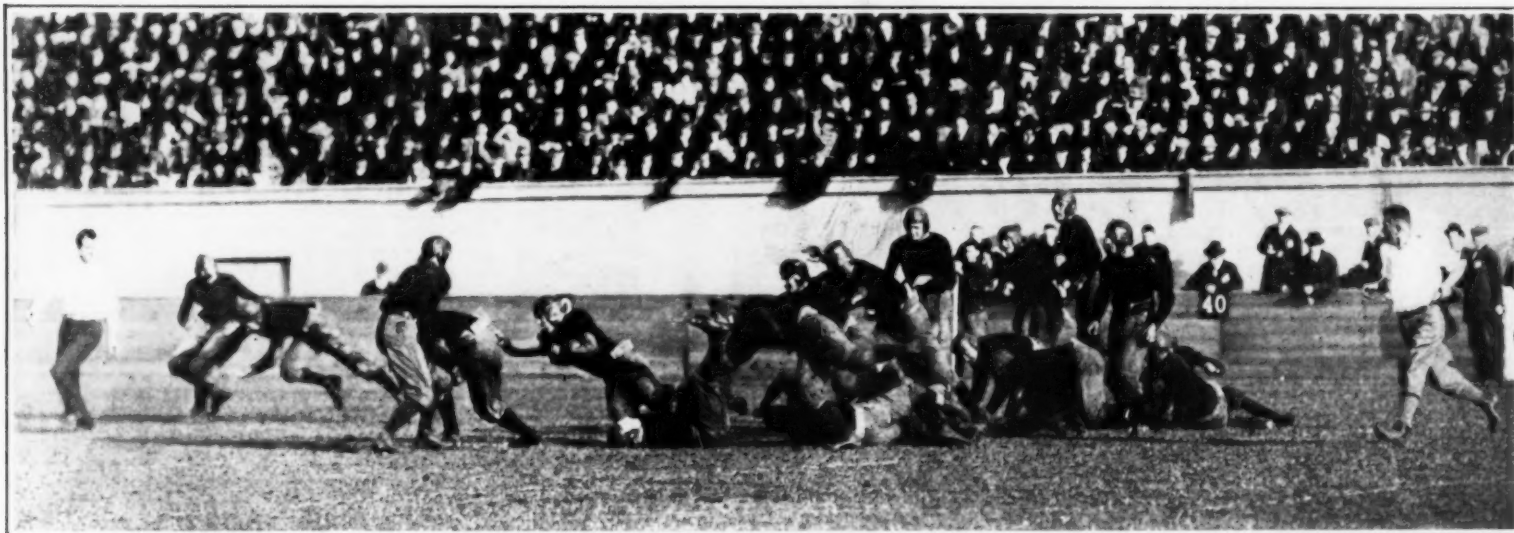
Forget all partiality,
And then—in all reality—
You'll note that great vitality
Is what the game needs most.
If you prefer timidity
And athletic tepidity,
To physical solidity,
Oh, please, of it don't boast.



PRACTICING FOR PERFECTION

Charles Barrett, captain and quarterback of Cornell's 1915 football team, one of the most promising elevens which has represented the university in years, kicking a goal from the field. Experts class Captain Barrett and Captain Mahan, of Harvard, as on a par. Both use the same style of play and both rank at the top among the backs of the year.

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WHEN HARVARD TOOK VIRGINIA'S MEASURE

An exciting period in the recent struggle between the elevens representing Harvard and the University of Virginia, showing Captain Mahan breaking through tackle. The Crimson won by

a 9-0 score. Harvard had to work hard to gain the victory. Virginia achieved distinction earlier in the season by defeating Yale.

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PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



GOES TO SCHOOL WITH HER BABY

The school authorities of Cincinnati have granted a special permit to Mrs. George Ceka to attend night school in company with her eight-month-old son, Macrean. This because she has no one with whom she can leave the baby. Mrs. Ceka is a widow and is learning the English language so that she may be better able to support herself and her child. Little Macrean is described as an exceptionally good baby who never disturbs the school by crying. Cincinnati has more than 5,000 students in its night schools.



READY FOR HIGH SCHOOL AT SEVEN

Beatrice Ruth Willard, aged seven, is ready to enter the San Francisco high school. Her precocity has attracted much attention and scientists ascribe her remarkable development to her wonderful memory. She has followed a wide range of reading and speaks French with ease.



THE WHITE HOUSE BRIDE WAS BEAUTIFUL AS A GIRL

A girlhood picture of Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, the fiancée of President Wilson, who on October 10th, while the President was voting for woman suffrage in New Jersey, had not made up her mind on the question. She has never taken any part for suffrage. On the other hand, Mrs. Galt is not an active "anti."



SIXTY-ONE YEARS MARRIED

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Frazier recently celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary at their home in Morgan, Tex., where they have lived since their marriage. All their children were present at the anniversary and during the 61 years there has been no death in the family. The people in the picture are, left to right, back row: Frank Frazier, J. R. Frazier, Mrs. Joseph Moss, Thomas Frazier; second row: Mrs. James C. Frazier, Dr. J. M. Frazier, James C. Frazier; front row: Mrs. Ella F. Little, Miss Frazier and Mrs. J. W. Ansell.



GEORGIA IS PROUD OF THIS FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moncrief of Atlanta, Ga., recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Their ten children were all present, and in addition were grandchildren, great-grandchildren and other relatives sufficient to make a party of 105 in all. The parents and children were photographed together. The children are: Mrs. Olin Travis and Mrs. Cannon Hart, Dallas; Mrs. F. S. Kirby, Kirkwood, Ga.; Mrs. Nora Hand, Atlanta; D. E. Moncrief, S. P. Moncrief, Atlanta; R. L. Moncrief, Newnan, Ga.; J. A. Moncrief, Houston; Dr. W. H. Moncrief, Washington, D. C.; Elmo S. Moncrief, Cleveland.

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

GRUMBLING AT WAR'S REVERSES NATIONS at war demand victories as a steady diet. They have no taste for defeats. In democracies, when the public is not taken into the government's confidence, and when diplomatic defeats follow upon military reverses, the people are not slow to criticise the government. Such is the present situation in France and England. There is nothing new or alarming about this. Older readers of LESLIE'S will recall an analogous situation during the early days of our war between the States, when defeat was the portion of the Union forces. Our press has never been muzzled, and the Northern press exercised to the full the privilege of a free press in exposing the weak spots in the conduct of the war and demanding the removal of those held to be responsible therefor. The French and Anglican papers have been censored in the reporting of war news, but have been fairly outspoken in their criticism of the war policies of the Allies. The newspapers of Paris have made recently a united defiance against a censorship which prohibits the publication in French papers of war news which then appears in foreign papers that are brought into the country. In England the Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has made a similar attack upon the censorship. A much more serious popular protest has arisen in connection with the bungling of the Balkan situation by the Allies. The speech of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons in explanation of the Balkan fiasco has not satisfied the people. Commenting on Sir Edward Grey's speech and demanding greater firmness and energy at this critical time, the London *Daily Mail* says: "The slow-wittedness of British Balkan diplomacy must be patent to everybody, unless British diplomacy is so saturated with the tradition that as long as it is straightforward and dignified nothing else is to be expected." Italy and Russia have no freedom of the press, and in the latter criticism of the government does not appear in print.

MR. SHONTS IN a letter to the Editor of LESLIE'S, Theodore P. Shonts, the engineer who first had charge of the construction of the Panama Canal, says of the slides that have closed that waterway for an indefinite period:

"With respect to these slides I can only say that during the French régime of canal construction, difficulties were experienced and they have continued, from time to time, ever since. I was the responsible head of the Panama Canal project at the time the type of canal was determined and the menace of these slides was one of the considerations which led to the adoption of the present lock-level type. Had the sea-level type of canal been adopted the depth of the cut between Gatun and Pedro Miguel—a distance of 33 miles—would have been 85 feet lower than at present and the menace from slides would be undoubtedly much greater, not only at the points where they are now being experienced (in a distance of 8 miles to which they are confined), but, with the cut 85 feet deeper and the side walls correspondingly higher, slides would undoubtedly be occurring at other points on a sea-level canal. I have never doubted that the type of canal recommended by the minority of the Board of Consulting Engineers to the President, to wit—a canal with its upper level at 85 feet—was the proper and only feasible canal that could be built at Panama, and from that day, when I took an



T. P. SHONTS
The famous engineer who says that a sea-level canal at Panama would be more subject to slides than the existing type.

active part in inducing Congress to approve the plans, nothing has happened to cause me to change my mind."

TAKING POLITICS OUT OF THE TARIFF

BUSINESS men throughout the country, Republicans as well as Democrats, agree that if the tariff can be taken out of politics it should be. The tariff is a business matter. It involves the protection of the American market. It should not be made the football of politics, but should be reduced to a scientific basis. The movement for a tariff commission, composed of men who would give their whole time to the study of the subject, has been continuous in the United States since 1870, when a bill providing for a tariff commission passed the Senate but failed in the House. In 1881 President Arthur recommended a tariff commission and a bill creating such a body became a law on May 15, 1882. This commission, which was organized on July 6, 1882, held a hearing for three or four months in various parts of the country and drafted a bill

determining whether any discriminatory taxes or restrictions upon United States products had been imposed by foreign countries. Under this general authorization, President Taft in 1909 appointed a tariff board of three, and in June, 1910, Congress made an appropriation to continue this board, but its recommendations, which were not made until the Democratic Congress was elected, were disregarded. Later the Democratic Congress refused to appropriate money for the maintenance of a board and it went out of existence June 30, 1912.

AMERICAN YOUTH NEED DISCIPLINE

COMPULSORY military service, not primarily for the national defense, but as a moral force and character builder, is the novel plea made by George Nestler Triocoeche in the *Yale Review*. The author points out that the usual observation of all foreigners who study our institutions and social life is "a general carelessness in manners and social intercourse in all walks of life, which manifests itself mostly among men." European visitors are amazed at the quantity of defaced street signs, the untidiness of parks and sidewalks, the disposition to disregard laws and traffic regulations and a general attitude of "don't careism." All of this criticism is true, and the reason Mr. Triocoeche gives is that the American "has had no training in discipline—for discipline means tidiness, poise, consideration of other people's rights, correctness in manners and self-control." The best way, it is argued, to instill into the minds of our young men all those qualities comprised in the word discipline is through compulsory military service.

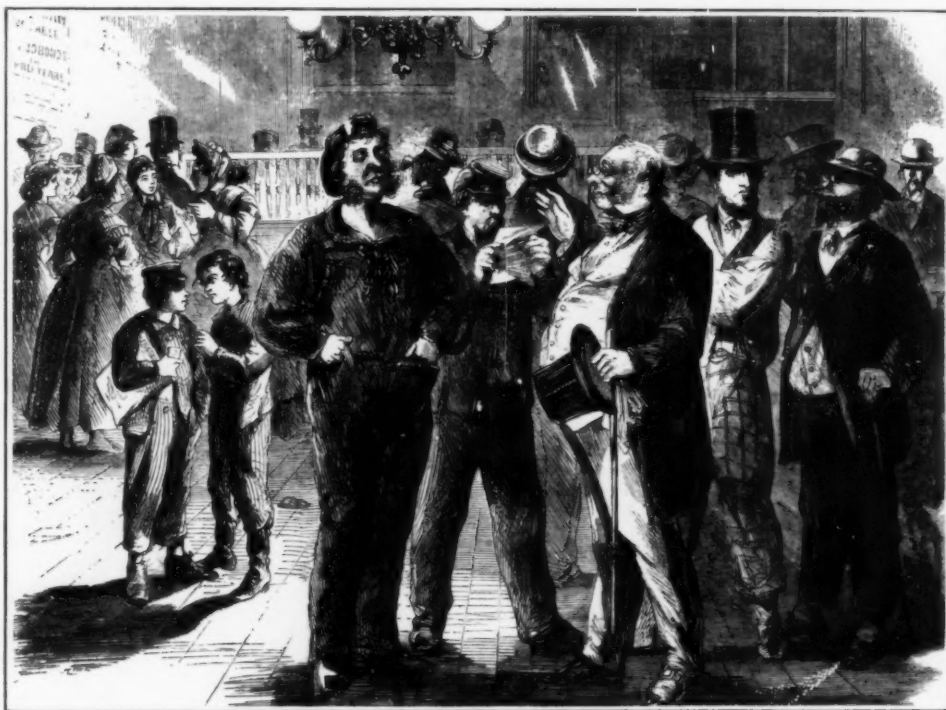
POSTPONEMENT NOT DEFEAT

THE fifty thousand majority against woman suffrage in New Jersey is not a defeat, according to the hopeful reasoning of Dr. Anna Shaw, national suffrage leader, but only a postponement. When the news of the Anti victory was received at the Newark headquarters of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Edward Y. Breese, the association's president, said, "We hope that the result will put an end to the activities of the suffragists. Perhaps now they will turn their energies and their executive ability to a non-partisan effort toward solving some of the great social, civic and economic problems of the day." The suffragists, however, take the "postponement" to their cause in New Jersey as a spur to greater zeal. Although they will have to wait five years before submitting another suffrage amendment to the people, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, New Jersey state leader, declares, "We will start right in

to get Presidential suffrage from the State Legislature."

BALKAN CRISIS UPSETS CABINETS

THE resignation of Foreign Minister Delcassé, once described by the Kaiser as "the most dangerous man in France," is evidence of the friction in the republic over the Balkan situation. The Chamber of Deputies gave the Government a 372 to 9 vote of confidence, but the disorder became so great while the vote was taken that the President left the Chamber and the lights were extinguished. The resignation of M. Delcassé is due to differences between himself and colleagues which grew acute over the Balkans. The British Cabinet faces the possibility of being split. Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney General, has resigned because he could not agree with the Balkan policy of his colleagues.

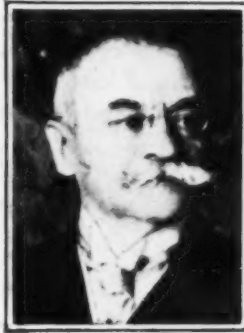


SUBSCRIBING TO A WAR LOAN WHEN THE UNITED STATES NEEDED MONEY

The recent floating of the war loan of the Allies in this country recalls the days when the United States had to raise money to carry on a war and to repair its ravages, and at a time when its credit was impaired. In the issue of LESLIE'S in which this illustration originally appeared we read: "The confidence of the people in the credit of the government was strongly manifested in their crowding to the several night agencies in New York City, opened for

the accommodation of those who were unable to subscribe to the 7-30 loan during the business hours of the day. Thousands were accommodated in a night, and sums represented by bonds varying from the small \$50.00 bond, which places the loan within the reach of the poorest savers, to the momentous and enviable \$1,000 note, were taken with republican simplicity into the vast receptacle of the United States exchequer."

which was submitted to Congress. It was evident, however, that the commission had made no careful investigation, but had merely done what the Ways and Means Committee always has done—held a few hearings and prepared a general bill. The commission passed quietly out of existence soon after making its report. In 1888 the Senate passed another bill for a permanent customs commission of five, but the House refused to accept it. In 1904 and again in 1907 tariff commission bills were introduced, but failed to pass. In 1907 four bills were introduced and in 1909 a permanent tariff commission bill failed in the House towards the end of the session. In 1911 the same bill again failed to pass. The Payne-Aldrich law, approved in 1909, however, authorized the President to employ "such persons as might be required" in order to assist in



M. DELCASSÉ
Whom the Kaiser once characterized as the most dangerous man in France, and who has resigned the ministry of foreign affairs.

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROOFING THE PANAMA CANAL

THE persistent disposition of the hills along the Culebra section of the Panama Canal to slip into the channel and block traffic probably will be made the subject of an investigation as soon as the next Congress meets. The problem of Culebra has been a joint debate, for a long time, between the engineers and the geologists. A long time ago geological authority tried to convince the engineers that they were altogether wrong. General Goethals was told that the right way to stop the slides was to put a roof over the land alongside the canal in this section, keep the rain from seeping into the soil, bore wells and pump out the water already in the earth, and give the soil a chance to dry out. It was suggested that he ought first to cut away a great share of the weight of the hills along the cut, and then to roof over the remaining mass with an asphalt surface that would prevent any more rain water being absorbed into the earth. That advice was regarded at the time as rather ludicrous. Now it is beginning to be taken seriously; and there is inquiry as to why it could not command attention earlier. The geologists who could not get a hearing insisted that, while the character and stratification of the formation at Culebra favored slides, the real cause of the trouble was the surface absorption of rain, as reports have shown rainfall as much as four inches in an hour. The geologists pointed out that the dry rock and soil would not slide, but that when water in such huge quantities was mixed with it, slides were inevitable. They cited that in dry countries the walls of deep gorges through beds of soft consolidated sediments, stand for great lengths of time, as in the railroad and street cuts in the silt formations along the Missouri River. These will cave in when they are continuously wet; in the dry regions they stand indefinitely.

MILLIONS FOR COMMISSIONS

DESPITE the fiasco of the Industrial Relations Commission, which cost the Government half a million dollars without the slightest result of value, and the foolish valuation of the physical property of the railroads, which is costing \$50,000,000, it is now proposed to establish a shipping commission, which would simply add to the expense of running the United States Government, without producing the slightest benefit. It may well be said that the Government is running amuck in the establishment of commissions. At the last session of Congress bills were introduced to establish nearly 200 commissions of various kinds, including waterways, railway mail, international commerce, industry, to codify the mining laws, to take charge of finance, to enroll Indians, to arbitrate labor disputes, to survey the battlefield of The Crater at Petersburg, Va., to rule the corporations, to handle the conservation problem for water power, fine arts, to provide a tablet to mark the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, to settle the Colorado coal strike, to fix the rate of exchange between gold and silver using countries, to handle the cotton situation, and scores of other purposes. There are already too many commissions. The expense of them is enormous. Until

there is a budget system, the people of the country will not be able to know how much these commissions are costing, but it is probable that the figure is about \$25,000,000 a year. Moreover, new offices constantly are being created by Congress, as for instance, at the last session, when the new bank-

Gompers and Mr. Morrison on the floor of the House, pointing out that there were twice as many workmen outside the unions as in them, and he was triumphantly reelected. At the next session the labor lobby will be renewed and an effort made to bring about the enactment of a Federal full crew bill and other labor measures.

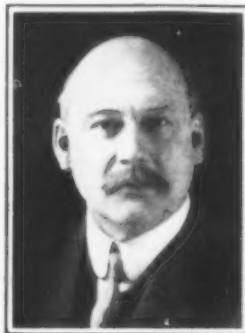
WHAT I WOULD ADVOCATE AS PRESIDENT

BY SENATOR JOHN W. WEEKS

SENATOR WEEKS, of Massachusetts, one of the men most frequently and favorably mentioned for the Republican nomination for President, was asked by LESLIE'S to outline his program for the restoration of prosperity. He said: "I am confident that if it were not for the European war we would be in a state of great industrial depression, and that when that war ends we shall be flooded with goods made by labor which will be cheaper than ever before, and that great numbers of European laborers will come to this country on account of the low wages, the distress, and heavy taxes which will then prevail in Europe. Therefore, it seems to me that there is no other course for us to take than to levy a much higher tariff than the one which now prevails; in fact, in some respects it may be necessary to make it higher than the rates provided in the Payne-Aldrich bill. The present tariff has completely demonstrated its incapacity as a revenue producer, and it is not in any sense a protective measure. The lessons of the European war have, in my judgment, completely demonstrated the necessity for a protective tariff. Germany has been living under a protective tariff, which has developed its resources so that it has been able to live within itself without, apparently, suffering greatly on account of its isolated position. To take one instance, we can see illustrated how necessary it is for a country to be able to produce all the articles which it needs. We have never maintained a duty on dye-stuffs, and it is common knowledge that our manufacturers have greatly suffered since the beginning of the war on account of the supply which we have received from Germany being restricted and, in some cases, cut off. We should, therefore, put a high duty on the production of dye-stuffs, retaining it until we are able to compete with foreign competitors and, if necessary, to produce our own supplies.

This war has also completely demonstrated the necessity of our building up and maintaining a merchant marine, sufficient to carry our own products. If England, which is the great ocean carrier, had not been able to control the seas, we would have been in a position of having enormous products ready for market, a market ready to receive them in Europe, and, yet, no means of transportation. Fortunately for us, the English have control of the seas so that we have been able to take advantage of the prevailing conditions and have benefited greatly thereby; but that will be no excuse for a failure to provide our own transportation facilities for future use.

We should modify the spirit and temper of those policies which relate to the control of government over business. Conditions had developed in this country which seemed unwise, and we have attempted to correct them by legislating against their result, instead of against the conditions themselves. In doing so, we have imposed restrictions and a policy of coercion which, I think, has produced in many cases unfortunate results. What we should do if we are to continue legislation of that character is to legislate to control specific actions so that business would know what it could do, and what it could not do without its being necessary to depend on the whim or the dictum of bureau officers; in other words, if there are things which are wrong, they should be so clearly indicated in the law that they can be readily understood by every business man and, then, if a law is violated the breaker could be severely punished. Instead of doing this, the kind of legislation which we have adopted has tended to place all business under restraint, greatly hampering our people in their competition with their commercial rivals."

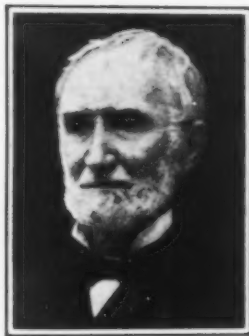


SENATOR WEEKS

ing law created five new offices with salaries of \$12,000 each, and increased the salary of the Comptroller of the Currency from \$5,000, at which sum it had remained for many years, to \$12,000.

EVILS OF CLASS LEGISLATION

As a result of the efficient "lobby" of organized labor at the last session of Congress, considerable class legislation was enacted. Although both Presidents Taft and Wilson had previously vetoed the Sundry Civil bill because it contained the exemption of labor from anti-trust prosecutions, there was such an exemption not only in the last Sundry Civil bill, which was signed by President Wilson, but also in the Clayton anti-trust law. The Seamen's law, which must be amended or repealed at the next session of Congress, also was the result of the efforts of labor leaders in the halls of Congress. Members of both the House and Senate always have been fearful of the so-called labor vote. As a matter of fact, it is just as impossible to swing the labor vote as it is to swing any other so-called class vote. Since all the so-called class votes are intermingled, it is impossible for any leader to deliver them, either one way or the other. Labor leaders have frequently declared against former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and yet he has been reelected time after time. J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, denounced Mr.



JOSEPH G. CANNON

Who has demonstrated that a political candidate does not need to fear the "labor vote."

American market, the standardization of building contracts, anti-trust laws, and South American trade, will be discussed by men who know what they are talking about.

MORE TAXES IN PROSPECT

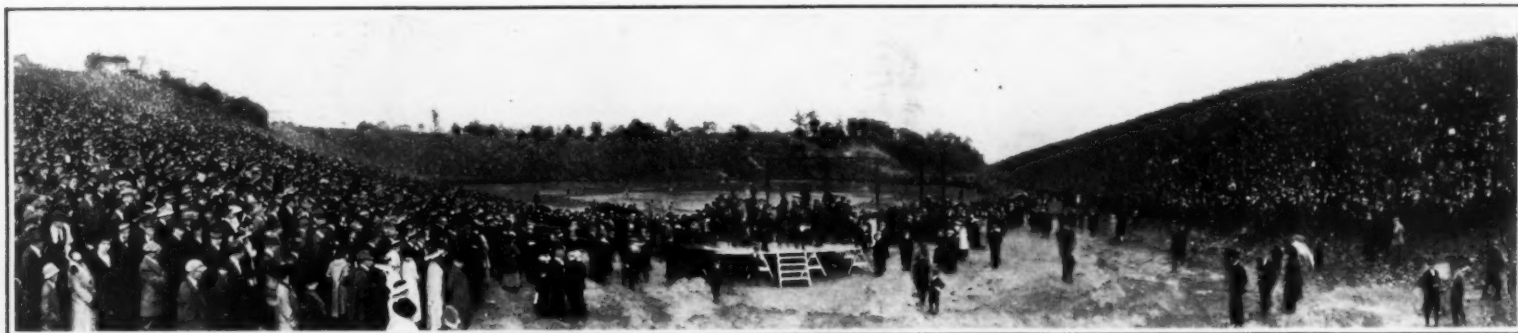
IN addition to the reenactment of the "war" taxes, high officials of the Government have been considering proposals for an increase in the existing income tax. The President is hopeful that the suspension of the free sugar clause of the tariff law which he intends to recommend, will at least prevent any growth in the deficit, which already is certain to amount to \$100,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year. As a further means of meeting this deficit, it is extremely probable that a small tax will be placed on raw wool. When this commodity was placed on the free list, it resulted in a loss of \$20,000,000 to the Treasury. There is no longer any doubt that bonds will be issued to meet the increases in the army and navy, but there is still doubt as to whether the measures contemplated will be sufficient to take care of current expenses. It is on this account that the Administration still is giving consideration to an increase in the income tax. It should have been realized when the Constitution was amended to permit the imposition of this tax, that ultimately it would be extended to include the incomes of wage earners. Russia already is preparing to impose a war tax of two per cent. on all persons whose income exceeds \$250. England is doing the same. Ultimately, if our public expenditures increase, we shall have to follow this example, and in the United States, as abroad, the workman will find that the tax which he favored because he thought it would hit the rich, will have to be paid in part by him.

A BIG BUSINESS GATHERING

PRESIDENT WILSON, members of his Cabinet and members of Congress could do no better service to themselves and to the country than by attending every session of the fourth annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is to be held in Washington on February 8th, 9th and 10th. Every effort is to be made to make this the most important gathering of business men ever held in the United States. The biggest bankers, captains of industry and merchants will be there. They are the men upon whom the wage earners of the country depend for prosperity. In the past the Government has seemed to devote itself to ways and means for restricting business and prosperity rather than the development of them. The advice of the business men of the nation was ignored with reference to the enactment of the tariff, and the Seamen's bill. Both of these measures are scheduled for amendment by the very party that put them upon the statute books. The business men were consulted with reference to the banking and currency law and that measure stands as a credit to the Administration. At the forthcoming meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, such measures as the tariff commission, a national budget, foreign trade during and after the war, a law against the "dumping" of foreign products on the

SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY ED A. GOEWEY (THE OLD FAN)



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NAVY FOOTBALL SQUAD AT WORK

Lieutenant Ingram, head coach, putting the linemen of the first and second teams through their paces.

COPYRIGHT INT'L NEWS

FOOTBALL

Some charge, without formality,
The sport lacks rationality—
Is too full of brutality,
And features most the punch.
But we claim that stability,
And likewise durability,
Backed up with rare ability
Is far the better hunch.

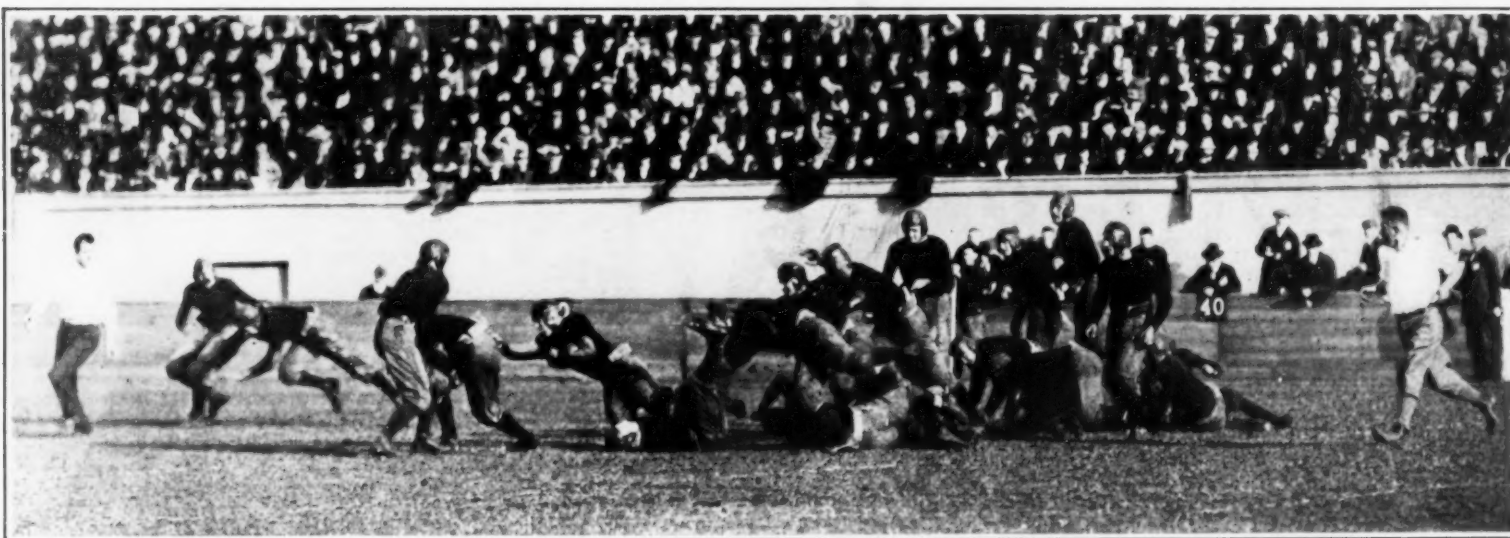
Forget all partiality,
And then—in all reality—
You'll note that great vitality
Is what the game needs most.
If you prefer timidity
And athletic tepidity,
To physical solidity,
Oh, please, of it don't boast.



PRACTICING FOR PERFECTION

Charles Barrett, captain and quarterback of Cornell's 1915 football team, one of the most promising elevens which has represented the university in years, kicking a goal from the field. Experts class Captain Barrett and Captain Mahan, of Harvard, as on a par. Both use the same style of play and both rank at the top among the backs of the year.

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WHEN HARVARD TOOK VIRGINIA'S MEASURE

An exciting period in the recent struggle between the elevens representing Harvard and the University of Virginia, showing Captain Mahan breaking through tackle. The Crimson won by

a 9-0 score. Harvard had to work hard to gain the victory. Virginia achieved distinction earlier in the season by defeating Yale.

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PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



GOES TO SCHOOL WITH HER BABY

The school authorities of Cincinnati have granted a special permit to Mrs. George Ceka to attend night school in company with her eight-month-old son, Macrean. This because she has no one with whom she can leave the baby. Mrs. Ceka is a widow and is learning the English language so that she may be better able to support herself and her child. Little Macrean is described as an exceptionally good baby who never disturbs the school by crying. Cincinnati has more than 5,000 students in its night schools.



READY FOR HIGH SCHOOL AT SEVEN

Beatrice Ruth Willard, aged seven, is ready to enter the San Francisco high school. Her precocity has attracted much attention and scientists ascribe her remarkable development to her wonderful memory. She has followed a wide range of reading and speaks French with ease.



THE WHITE HOUSE BRIDE WAS BEAUTIFUL AS A GIRL

A girlhood picture of Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, the fiancée of President Wilson, who on October 19th, while the President was voting for woman suffrage in New Jersey, had not made up her mind on the question. She has never taken any part for suffrage. On the other hand, Mrs. Galt is not an active "anti."



SIXTY-ONE YEARS MARRIED

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Frazier recently celebrated their sixty-first wedding anniversary at their home in Morgan, Tex., where they have lived since their marriage. All their children were present at the anniversary and during the 61 years there has been no death in the family. The people in the picture are, left to right, back row: Frank Frazier, J. R. Frazier, Mrs. Joseph Moss, Thomas Frazier; second row: Mrs. James C. Frazier, Dr. J. M. Frazier, James C. Frazier; front row: Mrs. Ella F. Little, Miss Frazier and Mrs. J. W. Ansell.



GEORGIA IS PROUD OF THIS FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moncrief of Atlanta, Ga., recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Their ten children were all present, and in addition were grandchildren, great-grandchildren and other relatives sufficient to make a party of 105 in all. The parents and children were photographed together. The children are: Mrs. Olin Travis and Mrs. Cannon Hart, Dallas; Mrs. F. S. Kirby, Kirkwood, Ga.; Mrs. Nora Hand, Atlanta; D. E. Moncrief, S. P. Moncrief, Atlanta; R. L. Moncrief, Newnan, Ga.; J. A. Moncrief, Houston; Dr. W. H. Moncrief, Washington, D. C.; Elmo S. Moncrief, Cleveland.

PICTORIAL DIGEST OF



BATTLEFIELDS IN THE TWO LITTLE WARS THAT THE UNITED STATES

While the United States congratulates itself on being the only first-class nation enjoying the blessings of peace, it is well to remember that we are carrying on two small, informal wars. There has been no declaration of hostilities, but our forces are in Haiti killing and being killed, and along the Texas border our regulars are having a hard time to suppress raids by Mexicans. To the left is a scene along the Texas border, where Texas Rangers assembled dead enemies after

a skirmish. The range fought and the Rio Mexican killed many men with natives.



TERRIBLE TROLLEY WRECK

One of the most unusual and disastrous trolley car wrecks of recent years occurred near Randolph, Kan., when an interurban car from Manhattan ran into a washout at the end of a bridge across what was usually a dry creek bed. The car plunged off the end of the bridge into the torrent caused by heavy rains the night before and 17 persons were crushed or drowned, while 44 others were injured. Only four passengers out of 95 escaped injury. All in the smoking compartment in the forward end were killed, as the front of the car was submerged.



THE STAFF CAR DOING ITS DAILY WORK

The artist calls this scene "an ordinary episode during a bombardment." It seems quite exciting to civilian eyes. The leading motor, on important business, was speeding along an "unhealthy" road when it came suddenly upon a crater formed within the past couple

of minutes by one of the big German shells. The chauffeur narrowly escaped being flung out on the roadside, and continued his mad race to headquarters. Such scenes are constantly occurring along the entrenched battle front of northern France.

THE WORLD'S NEWS



THE UNITED STATES IS NOW WAGING

kirmas. The rangers cooperate with regulars in suppressing Mexican bandits. Also numerous battles have been fought along the Rio Grande, the international boundary. At Ojo de Agua, Texas, three American soldiers and five Mexican bandits were killed and eight American soldiers wounded. In Haiti our marines are restoring order, and have had many fights with natives. The picture to the right shows the field after a skirmish at Cape Haitien.

COURTESY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD



THE NEW YORK HERALD CO.

narrows... spill by pulling... things are con-... north...



COURTESY EARLE R. FORREST

HOPÍ INDIAN SNAKE CEREMONIES

The annual event in the villages of the Hopi Indians of New Mexico is the snake dance, in which the warriors disport themselves with live snakes. Our picture shows the winner of the snake race (the man wearing the shirt) receiving his prize. He ran about 15 miles and the prize is a few prayer sticks which he will put up in his fields to make his crops better. The horse hair and fox skins on the ladder at the left of the picture indicate that secret ceremonies are going on in the underground room.



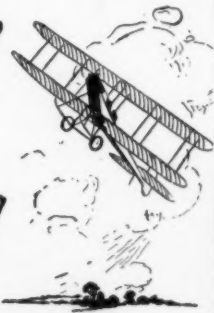
CONFEDERATE REUNION IN NASHVILLE

R. L. LEVY

At the recent reunion of Confederate veterans in Nashville, Tenn., the entire city combined to give the survivors of the army of the South a welcome. Our picture shows Troop A,

Forrest cavalry, in the parade, with Miss Martha Handley near the head of the column. Miss Handley is the only woman elected a sponsor for life by the Confederate veterans.

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how it feels
Just wing
along on
Cat's Paw Heels



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LESLIE'S EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

EDITED BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

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RUSSIAN PEASANTS ARE FARMERS

Types of the people who make the Czar's dominions rich in agricultural products, but who have little talent for modern industrialism.

RUSSIA, next after China, is the growing country of the future. With the coming of peace in Europe, the probabilities are that the world will find the purchasing power of Russia doubled. The manufacturers and merchants of the United States should realize this and be prepared to go after the great business in all lines which may be had for the asking, owing to the existing circumstances.

Russia in a commercial sense was the greatest asset that Germany had and was exploited with the thoroughness so typical of the Teuton, who supplied her with 47.5 per cent. of her total imports and took 69 per cent. of her exports. In 1914 Russia imported goods to the amount of \$628,557,500, of which sum the United States supplied but 6.17 per cent., chiefly in the line of hardware, general machinery and agricultural machinery. Out of a total of \$135,700,000 which she spent annually for hardware, iron, steel, wire, nails, general, electrical and agricultural machinery and metals Germany before the war sold her \$89,820,000.

When the war is over, Germany will find great difficulty in regaining this market, once so profitable to her, first on account of the bitter enmity which has been developed, and second because of the loss of millions of men in the great conflict, which will seriously hamper her various industrial pursuits. The other leading manufacturing nations of Europe who have taken part in this conflict will also have similar unfortunate and disastrous economic experiences. This will give us an ideal opportunity for trade expansion, especially in Russia, a country always anxious to do business with us. When we stop to consider that the Russian is chiefly an agriculturalist, over 75 per cent. of the people being engaged in tilling the soil, and liable to always remain so, it is obvious that a more perfect market for our products would be hard to find.

RUSSIA'S INDUSTRIES

Russia has 92,000,000 acres of grazing land. In growing rye she leads the world. She is second among the nations of the earth in her production of wheat, oats, sugar, corn and tobacco. Her petroleum output is second only to that of the United States. Her mines of platinum are the biggest in the world and have the greatest future. She holds fifth place in the manufacture of steel and pig-iron; is seventh in the mining of copper and fourth in the

smelting of gold. In European Russia 36 per cent., in Finland, 54 per cent. and in Asiatic Russia, 79 per cent. of the land is primeval forest, which means that she can supply the world with timber for centuries. The Czar rules 200,000,000 subjects.

Of the imports to Russia 18 per cent. were foodstuffs; 52 per cent. raw and partly manufactured goods and 30 per cent. manufactured articles. Of her exports 64 per cent. were cereals; 31 per cent. raw and partly manufactured articles; 3 per cent. manufactured articles and 2 per cent. live animals. In other words Russia's imports consist chiefly of manufactured and partly manufactured articles and her exports principally of raw materials and food stuffs—conditions ideal for the extension of American trade.

Our direct business with Russia has amounted to comparatively little as compared with the total trade of both countries. Exceptional opportunities exist for the development of commerce with this vast nation along reciprocal lines.

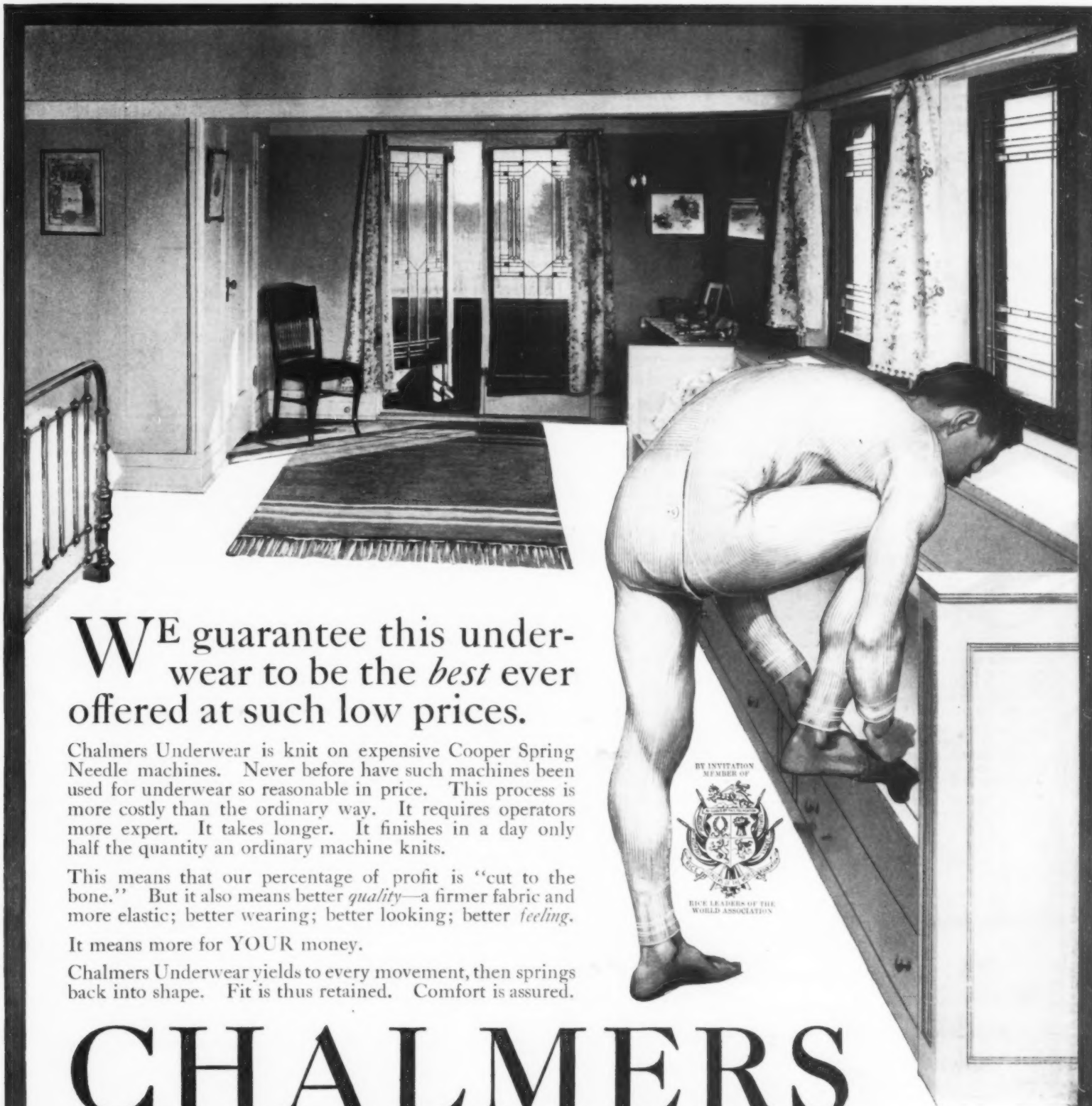
FURS AND MINERALS

Russia is the greatest known market for furs, her vast unsettled territory being the home of fur-bearing animals of all kinds. Formerly this fur, after being collected at the various Russian fairs, was exported to Leipzig, Germany, to which point came buyers from all over the civilized world. It is apparent that a new fur-distributing center must be selected. We Americans are the largest users of fur garments in the universe. Why not make Chicago, or New York, the fur market of the world?

Metals such as gold, platinum, copper, iron, manganese and mercury exist in large areas of Russia and in accessible localities. Many new mines await exploiting, requiring both capital and machinery. The larger cities will need electric lights and power, sewers and water works. Railroads must be built. The opening up of new ports means the awakening of the country and the development of the remote and interior cities. Supplies of all kinds will be used in enormous quantities.

It is advisable for American manufacturers and merchants seeking to extend their trade into this field to send representatives direct to Russia. The Japanese have already taken advantage of the existing situation and are developing a large business with their former foes.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



WE guarantee this underwear to be the *best* ever offered at such low prices.

Chalmers Underwear is knit on expensive Cooper Spring Needle machines. Never before have such machines been used for underwear so reasonable in price. This process is more costly than the ordinary way. It requires operators more expert. It takes longer. It finishes in a day only half the quantity an ordinary machine knits.

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Knit on the famous Cooper Spring Needle Machines, but selling for only \$1 and up for Closed Crotch Union Suits. Shirts and Drawers 50c. Fall and Winter.

In the triangular piece in the back of the Union Suits the "stretch" runs opposite to the rest. This gives elasticity up and down as well as across. It eliminates "cutting in the crotch."

Ask Your Dealer

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Wouldn't You Like to Own a Store Like This?

Wouldn't you like to be proprietor of a money making business? Once I was just a struggling candy maker. The profits from Crispettes, the new delicious popcorn confection, built this big business for me. The very same proposition that made me, should do the same for you. **Start in the Crispettes Business for yourself.** Build a business of your own as I did. Get a window—a small store—a cozy nook where the rent is low. Keep all the profits. I'll teach you the Crispettes business—tell you how to succeed—show you how to make Crispettes by my special secret formula. I'll do it right here in Springfield—personally or by mail. But the thing for you to do is to

Take advantage of my offer to come and see me

Don't say you're coming. Just drop in quietly. Call on any banker or merchant. Ask them about Long—about my store—my crispette business. Ask them if what I say isn't the truth—right from the shoulder. Look into my reputation. See if folks think I'll give you a square deal. Then come and see my store—see that it's just like the picture. See the machine. See crispettes made—make a batch yourself. Learn the business. Get my pointers on how to succeed. Up to a distance of 300 miles I'll pay all your traveling expenses if you buy a machine. You'll see—know—learn everything. It's simple—easy. Won't take you a day. I'll be glad to see you—glad to show you the store and have a good talk with you. You'll go home ready to make more money than you ever made in your life.

Every Nickel You Take in Nets You Almost Four Cents Profit

Think of it! Think of the fortunes made in 5 cent pieces. It's one business in a hundred. Everybody likes crispettes—children—parents—old folks. One sale always means two—two means four. So it goes. It's a great business. I found it so—so should you. **Send for my big free book "How to Make Money in the Crispettes Business"**—48 pages illustrated—complete information and story of how I built my business. Read it—then come to Springfield.

Send for Free Book

W. Z. LONG, 1106 High St., Springfield, O.



This is a recent picture of the man who made a big success with a Long Crispettes machine, in a store window.



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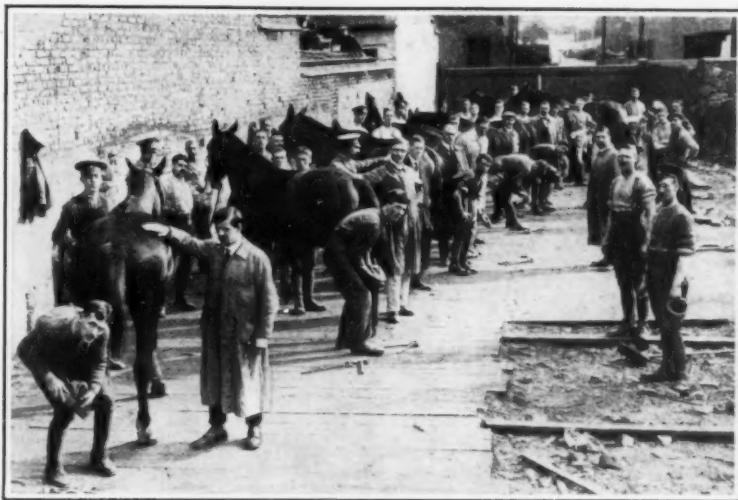
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FORCE VS. DIPLOMACY

BY MARTIN MARSHALL



TEACHING SOLDIERS TO SHOE HORSES

The British have regular schools for this purpose. Horses form an important part of every army and farriers are not always at hand, so many of the soldiers are trained to care for them.

WHETHER or not the recall of General Sir Ian Hamilton from the command of the British troops at the Dardanelles foreshadows the abandonment of that unfortunate campaign is not apparent at this writing, but it is easily seen that Great Britain demands a scapegoat. It is doubtful if it will be possible to charge the responsibility for the protracted and seemingly fruitless struggle on the Gallipoli Peninsula to the British commander. The mistakes which have resulted in a great decline of British prestige in the Near East have not been so much of execution as of design. As nearly as may be ascertained from public reports the Allies undertook to expel Turkish forces of a potential strength of about 500,000 men from a naturally difficult country, heavily fortified by German engineers, with a force that could not have amounted at any time to a maximum strength of 200,000 men. The Dardanelles should either have been attacked with an adequate force or let alone. The British lack of success there has probably had quite as discouraging an effect on the Balkan States as the more striking Russian reverses in Galicia and Poland. It is small wonder that Greece and the Balkans declined to join what looked something like a lost cause when the Germans started their steam roller in the direction of Serbia.

It is interesting to note what possibilities the Allies have in the Balkan campaign. Italy has been induced to declare war against Bulgaria, which probably means the cooperation of some Italian forces at a time when they are badly needed, although it seems evident that Italy is determined to avoid direct hostilities with Germany. She was already at war with Austria and Turkey. Means may be found to convince Greece that she might better throw her lot with the Allies.

DIPLOMATS CRITICIZED

The allied diplomacy is being severely criticized for its breakdown in the Balkans, but the criticism should lie with the war ministries rather than with the ministers of foreign affairs. If the summer campaigns of the Allies had been more successful, but little diplomatic pressure would have been necessary to array the Balkans against the Central Powers. Diplomacy may be blamed, perhaps, for not having disclosed the "mailed fist." Whether or not a stronger policy is now to be adopted cannot be predicted at this moment, but if it is Greece may be obliged to put her armies in motion for the defense of Serbia. She has already been notified by the Entente powers that her interpretation of her treaty with Serbia is not acceptable.

If Greece and Italy should both decline to take part in the Balkan business, the brunt

of the campaign will rest upon Great Britain whose interests would be most vitally endangered by German success in that sphere of action. France manifestly cannot spare many troops from her own territory. So long as Rumania remains neutral Russia is greatly handicapped in coming to the assistance of Serbia. Great Britain is also handicapped by being obliged to transport her troops a long way by sea.

Should the Germans successfully overrun Serbia and combine their forces with those of Turkey and Bulgaria, the Allies would be obliged to drop their campaign against Constantinople. We are led to believe that the Germans have high hopes not only of bringing this about but of proceeding across the deserts of Asiatic Turkey to the Suez Canal and to Egypt.

BRINGING JAPAN IN

This would be a serious blow to Great Britain, but there is one factor not to be overlooked. Germany's success in this direction would threaten the special interests of Great Britain in eastern Asia and India and would make it obligatory upon Japan, under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of July 13, 1911, to come to the aid of her ally. Since the reduction of Kiao Chau Japan's assistance to the Allies has not gone beyond that of a friendly neutral because her statesmen did not consider that the war in Europe is now threatening either Japan's interests or the interests of Great Britain in India and eastern Asia. Germany, by carrying her Balkan campaign to a successful conclusion, would change this and it does not seem that Japan could hesitate to throw her full strength into the war. If the German drive through the Balkans fails it would seem that the war must settle down to a contest of endurance, measured rather by financial resources than by numbers of fighting men.

The tremendous expenses of Great Britain have made it necessary to greatly increase taxes and Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has recently foreshadowed the possibility of the government's taking one-half the incomes of its subjects for war taxes. The British of all ranks are urged to exercise the strictest economy, especially in the consumption of imported commodities. France is complaining of the high prices of foodstuffs and the government is dealing vigorously with the situation, its first measures being to increase the importation of foreign commodities. Restrictions upon dealers who attempt to make unusual profits are threatened.

The Austrian government has issued an appeal to the public to turn in all gold and silver jewelry, plate and other articles made of precious metals to be converted into coin

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Suite 411 Schiller Bldg., Chicago

PINEAPPLE DAY

On November 10, 1915, the Hawaiian Islands will celebrate the second annual Pineapple Day. Everybody will eat pineapples and the pineapple will be crowned king of fruits. It is hoped that throughout the United States also the day will be observed by the appearance of the pineapple in some form on many tables.

A part of the Garden of Eden,
All lilac and emerald and rose,
Is set in the sapphire Pacific,
'Tis the isle where the pineapple grows,—
Hawaii, the crossways of ocean,
With its beautiful harbor where meet
The ships of the world, seeking cargoes
Of pineapples juicy and sweet.

The wonderful apple that tempted
Poor Eve in the garden of old,
Was a pineapple luscious and fragrant,
And ripened to amber and gold.
And lo! ever since Mother Nature
Has protected it closely with spines
As a warning to fingers covetous,
And hung it high up in the pines.

From the coral-bound island republic
Where the song of the surf never dies,
To thousands and thousands of tables
In our land of the changeable skies,
The pineapple comes in perfection,
And every appetite suits;
We therefore proclaim it and crown it
Forever the king of the fruits.

MINNA IRVING.

THE FIGHT FOR SOUND CURRENCY

NO work of which the reviewer is aware is quite so effective as a "History of Currency in the United States," by the Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, in showing the absolute need by every nation of a currency having a sound and scientific basis. Mr. Hepburn is distinctly qualified for the exposition of financial matters. One of New York's foremost bankers, former comptroller of the currency at Washington, former superintendent of banks of New York State, and former president of the New York Clearing House, he has had unusual opportunities and incentives to make a comprehensive study of his subject and he has utilized the results with unquestioned ability. His book will not only rank as a standard for reference, it is also readable to a high degree.

Mr. Hepburn presents "all the essential facts as to currency, coinage and banking from the wampumpeage currency of the colonies to the notes of the Federal Reserve Banks," and he does this so lucidly and attractively that no reader will find the volume dull. The author, dealing with colonial and continental currencies and the various issues of paper money after the formation of the American Union, gives convincing illustrations of the folly of issuing government or bank notes not secured on or redeemable in precious metal. He shows the growth of our coinage system, handles the silver question in all its phases since the war between the States, makes clear the development of the national banking system, devotes a chapter to the Federal Reserve Act, points out the effects of the European war on the financial situation in the United States, and describes the currency systems of Europe, South America and Central America. It is an informing and satisfying book, which holds the attention throughout its 550 pages. New York; The Macmillan Co., price \$2.50.

WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS

From the Printing Art

"Brisbane is right when he says: 'A strong picture is worth a thousand words.' The daily newspapers that give their readers the most pictures have the largest circulation. **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** would be successful if it never contained a page of type. Its illustrations make it. The ——— magazine, without a single illustration has a circulation of 35,000; **LESLIE'S**, with pictures on every page, has ten times that number of buyers."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
(50c the case of 6 glass stoppered bottles—A. det.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



Look Into The Box

You Can See Why Folks Want Quaker

See how big are the flakes. You can see that each is a queen grain rolled.

Note what that means. Every puny grain, deficient in flavor, is discarded in this brand.

We cast out all but the richest oats—all but ten pounds per bushel.

You would surely pick out such flakes if you saw the open box. But we promise you will always get them when you ask for Quaker Oats. And they'll cost no extra price.

Quaker Oats

The Fascinating Vim-Food

These things are all done with one object—to multiply oat lovers. To make this dish, as it should be, the welcome daily staple.

Oats are the vim-food. Their spirit-giving power is proverbial. They are rich in rare elements. And like energy

value derived from meat may cost twenty times as much.

For all these reasons you want your folks to like oats. Then supply these luscious flakes cooked in this perfect way.

It calls for no extra effort and no extra cost.

10c and 25c per package
Except in Far West and South

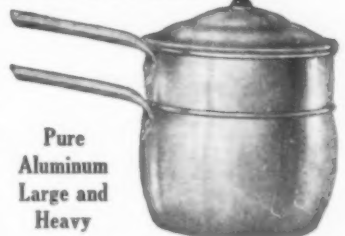
(1050)

For Quaker Oats Users Only This Ideal Cooker

We are supplying this Cooker to Quaker Oats users, to increase their delight in this dish. It is made to our order to bring out in full the flavor and aroma. Also to make every energy unit available.

It is a double Cooker of pure aluminum, extra large and heavy. The cereal capacity is 2½ quarts.


Send us our trademark—the picture of the Quaker—cut from the front of five Quaker Oats packages. Send \$1 with these trademarks and we will send the Cooker by parcel post. Or send us 15 of these trademarks and only 75 cents. This present Cooker offer applies to the United States only.



Pure Aluminum Large and Heavy

If you use Quaker Oats get this Cooker for them. Serve this fine dish at its best. Address

The Quaker Oats Company
Railway Exchange, Chicago



Diamonds on Credit

20% Down, 10% A Month

Only Diamonds of striking brilliance, pure color, perfect cut and polish are sold by Lyon & Co. Every gem is guaranteed and may be exchanged any time at full value. By importing Diamonds in the rough we save the enormous duties imposed on polished stones. We import, cut, polish, and sell at wholesale prices, on terms of credit. This saves you middlemen's profits. If your dealer can duplicate at our price the diamond you choose, we will take it back and refund your money. Our Illustrated Catalogue is rich in diamond information. Write for number 77.

ESTABLISHED 1843

J. M. LYON & CO.

71-73 Nassau St., New York



LIMOUSINE

WADSWORTH-ALL SEASON

For FORD CARS

ROADSTER MODEL \$55

60

Warm and snug in winter. Cool and comfortable in summer. Fits flush to body of car—no overhang. Positively no rattle or squeak. Finished of same material as used in upholstering car. Glass doors and panels easily removed if desired and set of curtains used in their place. Get full details from your dealer, or write us for illustrated catalog. In ordering specify whether for 1913, 1914 or 1915 car.

WADSWORTH MANUFACTURING CO., 1284 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires

For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-selling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months over 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50 to \$200 a year in tire expense.

We Deliver Free without a cent deposit, prepay express and let you be the judge. Barstie-Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in 10 minutes.

Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory as first shipment direct from factory. A postal will get full information and sample within a week. State size of tires. Don't wait—write today.

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.

1128A Tread Building, Denver, Colo. N2BA Transportation Bldg., Chicago. 2811A Woodworth Bldg., New York

600 Shaves From One Blade

Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new in 10 seconds. Quick, velvet shaves for life with the wonderful, new

Rotastrop

For old style and safety razors. Drop blade in, turn handle, machine gives steel and honing, just like a barber's razor.

10 Days Free Trial—write for free booklet. Drop this today. Send name of nearest drugstore or hardware dealer.

Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 2418 Dayton, O.

AGENTS \$24 A WEEK

R. M. King Made \$45 in 6 Days



15 IN ONE

Forced steel. Patented. Low priced. Sells to auto owners, farmers, mechanics in the shops and the home. Not sold in stores. No competition. Sales easy. Big profits. Ten-inch sample to workers. Write at once.

THOMAS TOOL CO., 2414 West St., Dayton, Ohio

LESLIE'S TRAVEL BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



"ROOTING" FOR A SOUTHERN CITY
Enthusiastic group of Shriners and Rotarians with the banner carried in the monster Texas parade in San Francisco recently, part of an aggressive fight to win the 1916 National Democratic Convention for Dallas.

WHAT THE TRAVELER GETS

LIKE the 1-cent postage agitators who are always with us, some people are constantly engaged in movements to reduce railroad passenger rates. To a few thoughtless persons it is a strange fact that the railroads should charge 2 cents a mile for the transportation of a passenger while a ton of freight, equal in weight to six passengers, is carried for the extremely low average rate of seven mills per mile. One can scarcely realize how little seven mills is, for there is no American money made of this small denomination.

There is much greater profit in carrying a ton of freight at this inconsiderable figure than in carrying the equivalent in passengers, for a ton of freight needs no free ice water, electric fans, electric lights, lavatories, matrons, messengers, etc., a \$5,000 car for the free transportation of baggage, with men to handle it, and there is less responsibility in hauling freight than in carrying human beings. Freight can get along without sumptuous depots and magnificent terminals. A \$500 box car will hold sixty tons of freight, whereas a \$10,000 passenger coach will carry only four tons of people.

Foreigners who come to this country are amazed at the degree of luxury the American traveling public demands and receives for half of what is charged in some parts of Europe. We pay 2 cents a mile to travel in comfortable steel day coaches as compared with the stuffy little wooden cars of Europe, where 2.74 cents per mile is charged in Germany, 3.48 cents in France, 3.60 cents in

Italy and 4.70 cents in the United Kingdom. One who prefers a suburban life, away from the noise, smoke and grime of the city, can live in the rural districts within easy access of the city where his or her business is located, and pay no more for transportation than many who live in the city spend daily on carfare. Commutation rates on most of the railroads in America average around 1 cent a mile and on some of the longer runs, on the small roads, are as low as ½ cent a mile. But commutation rates of necessity must be low not to interfere with the business of our great cities, and from which thousands upon thousands travel regularly every working day of the year.

The value of the pioneer work of the railroads in opening to civilization vast stretches of undeveloped country is realized, but some forget that the railroads are daily carrying on this great development work in offering low commutation rates, by periodically giving low-priced special excursions to our large cities at prices sometimes as low as one-fourth the usual rates, and by making special inducements to the traveling public in the way of lower fares for long journeys whenever large conventions or expositions are held in any part of the country. The railroads are a great educational factor in modern life and in the United States are doing good work efficiently and at a cost that is moderate when one considers all the passenger receives for it, especially when compared with rates in other countries.

M. T. Knoxville, Tenn.: You can send flowers to your friends in San Francisco when they sail for the Orient, by the floral telegraph service of the Western Union Co. You merely stipulate the amount you wish expended, the flowers you desire and pay amount plus telegram charge.

S. F., Newark, Ohio: The American Express Company has recently gone into the tourist business and will outline routes and arrange conducted tours. Eventually their offices in all parts of the world will become travel information bureaus. For years this company has issued travelers' checks, transferred tourists' money from country to country and forwarded and insured baggage.

A. P. H., Mankato, Minn.: The withdrawal of the steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. from the San Francisco-Honolulu service has not lessened competition to such an extent that there is any increase in rates. There are still three steamship lines running between the Pacific Coast and the Hawaiian Islands—the Matson Navigation Company and the Oceanic Steamship Co. from San Francisco and the Canadian-Australasian S. S. Co. from Vancouver. The fare between San Francisco and Honolulu remains at \$65 and up each way.

C. D. M., Lester, Iowa: 1. Five dollars a day is a conservative estimate on which to base expenses of a western trip, not including transportation and Pullman. Stopping at small hotels may lower this figure. 2. The round trip fare to the Santa Catalina Islands from Los Angeles is about \$3. 3. Luncheon boxes may be carried on Pullmans.

It is not compulsory to eat in the dining car. 4. Twenty-five cents a night is the customary tip for the Pullman porter. 5. A few of the buildings at the San Francisco Exposition are to be permanently preserved. Mailing booklets and list of hotels.

P. P. S., Allegheny, Pa.: The San Francisco Exposition will close December 4th. Some of the buildings are to be preserved as memorials. The San Diego Exposition will remain open until December 31st and you will find Southern California very attractive at that time of the year. There will be no difficulty in securing accommodations. Write to the Exposition management regarding the matter. San Diego is noted for its interesting side trips, and old Mexico and the quaint little border town of Tia Juana with its small Mexican fortress and bull ring is only 18 miles away.

H. S., Detroit, Mich.: "The Land of the Sky," the mountain region of North Carolina, is one of the most picturesque regions of the country for an autumn vacation. It is traversed by the Blue Ridge Mountains, embraces more than eighty peaks over 5,000 feet high and the highest altitude east of the Rockies is in this country, which is noted for its celebrated resorts such as Asheville, Hendersonville, Waynesville, Hot Springs, Tryon, Saluda, Lake Toxaway and many others affording hotel accommodations of the highest order as well as moderate-priced stopping places. There is no better climate for those afflicted with asthma. Train service from Chicago and New York is excellent. (Continued on page 505)

For Swollen Veins

Absorbine Jr.

THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

That Absorbine, Jr., would relieve Varicose Veins was discovered by an old gentleman who had suffered with swollen veins for nearly fifty years. He had made many unsuccessful efforts to get relief and finally tried Absorbine, Jr., knowing its value in reducing swellings, aches, pains and soreness.

Absorbine, Jr., relieved him and after he had applied it regularly for a few weeks he told us that his legs were as smooth as when he was a boy and all the pain and soreness had ceased.

Thousands have since used this antiseptic liniment for this purpose with remarkably good results.

Absorbine, Jr., is made of oils and extracts from pure herbs and when rubbed upon the skin is quickly taken up by the pores; the blood circulation in surrounding parts is thereby stimulated and healing helped.

\$1.00 a Bottle at Druggists or Postpaid

A LIBERAL TRIAL BOTTLE will be mailed to your address for 10c in stamps. Booklet free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
20 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Sent FREE

LAW Course On Approval

Not one penny down. Get this greatest home-study course in law—including this magnificent 14-volume law library, the most complete library of its kind in existence, and the first individual lectures, etc.—lessons, clear, comprehensive discussions of the law—in your hands positively free of charge, without any obligation whatever. We want you to satisfy yourself absolutely that this is the very best home-study law course offered by any school in the country before obligating yourself; before spending a penny.

Get Your Degree By Mail

We are authorized under Laws of Illinois to confer on our graduates the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.). Our course prepares you to pass the bar examination in any state. Should you fail to pass we guarantee to coach you free until you are successful.

Free Complete Course

Prepared by Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, Professor of Public Speaking, College of City of New York, etc. No other course like it—write today for Special Limited Free Offer. If you act promptly we will save you more than half your tuition. This offer is subject to withdrawal in a short time, without notice. Sign and mail post today. LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 6-863 Chicago, Ill.

You Can Earn \$250 MONTH with This NEW MACHINE

Make \$3,000 a year and more to start. You need no experience. Open a Tire Repair Shop with Haywood Equipment. Let the money roll in. Business grows fast. You're soon a real manufacturer. Every auto sold means more tires to mend. Demand for your work abounds of supply.

SEND FOR BIG FREE BOOK
This gives all the facts. Tells how to start. How to succeed. A valuable guide to riches and wealth. Write today. A postal will do. Get your FREE copy.

HAYWOOD TIRE & EQUIPMENT COMPANY
631 Capitol Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

Make \$30 to \$60 Weekly

Selling our new unequalled gasoline table and hanging lamp for lighting city and rural homes, stores, halls, churches. Most powerful light known. ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

WE LOAN YOU SAMPLE

More brilliant and many times cheaper than gas or electricity. Guaranteed five years. Everyone a possible customer. No experience necessary. Exclusive territory free.

Write today.
SUNSHINE SAFETY LAMP CO.
710 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

COPY THIS SKETCH

and let me see what you can do with it. You can earn \$5.00 to \$25.00 or more per week, as illustrator or cartoonist. My practical system of personal individual lessons by mail will develop your talent. Fifteen years successful work for newspapers and magazines qualifies me to teach you. Send me your sketch of President Wilson with the in stamps and I will send you a test lesson plate, also collection of drawings showing possibilities for you.

The Landon School of Illustrating
1445 Schofield Building, Cleveland, O.

Print Your Own

Cards, circulars, book, paper, Presses, Large, Rotary, Rotary, Save money. Print for others, big profit. Address, rules sent. Write factory for catalog of presses, TYPE, cards, samples The Press Co., Meriden, Conn.



WISHING

While you're wishing,
wish for some-
thing good.

THAT'S JUDGE

The Happy Medium

JUDGE has only one wish of its own. That is to make you laugh. There is so much real fun to write about and to draw and to put into verse that Judge hasn't any time for preaching. That's the reason that Judge will appeal to you if you are looking for an hour with a jolly good fellow that you aren't ashamed to take home and introduce to your wife.

We want you—and the rest of the family, too—to get acquainted with Judge, and so we are making this offer:

The next thirteen copies of Judge for one dollar.

Attach a bill, check or money-order to the coupon in the corner and mail it in.

L-11-4-15
JUDGE
225 Fifth Ave.
New York

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send me Judge for three months.

JUDGE

Subscription
\$5.00 a year

Name

Address

No subscription renewed at this price.

SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS

AN awakened and intelligent public is each year making more diligent efforts to do its Christmas shopping early. The humanitarian reason for the existence of this movement was apparent everywhere a few years ago, when salespeople were compelled to work 14 and 16 hours a day for a week, or even a month in some instances, in the pre-Christmas season, and were utterly tired out when the holiday arrived. It is a credit to the larger cities of the country that they have responded so readily to this movement, in which the Consumers' League of New York has lent such substantial aid, and that now only a few department stores and small neighborhood stores remain open evenings, but it is regrettable that the movement has not met with greater response in rural communities. It is to be hoped that their education along this line will be completed shortly and that everywhere the tedious work of the Christmas shopping season will be lightened.

Most of us are unselfish enough to desire the true Christmas spirit to enter every household, be it of high or low degree. But it is far from a happy holiday to those who, because of overwork and consequent reduced physical vitality, welcome the day only for the rest and relaxation it affords rather than for a sentimental or religious reason. If one and all of us would make it a personal matter to see that we were not instrumental in inflicting physical suffering upon a fellow being, at this the happiest season of the year, by shopping at an belated hour, Christmas everywhere would be more joyous.

Simple business-efficiency methods should be applied to shopping, which, too often, is done in a haphazard way, and is just as wearying to the shopper as to the tradespeople. Don't start out with no fixed idea in mind as to what you want to buy, and search from counter to counter and from store to store, looking for something to give this one or that. Study the persons to whom you give, their circumstances, needs and fancies; decide on suitable gifts that will meet all these requirements, make a list of the needed articles, then go direct and purchase only those articles. If this method were followed by one and all, shopping would not be the bugbear that it now is, and it could be accomplished in half the time that most people spend on it. Then there would be no need for societies to promote useful giving, and everybody would be better satisfied with his or her Christmas gifts.

TRAVEL BUREAU

(Continued from page 504)

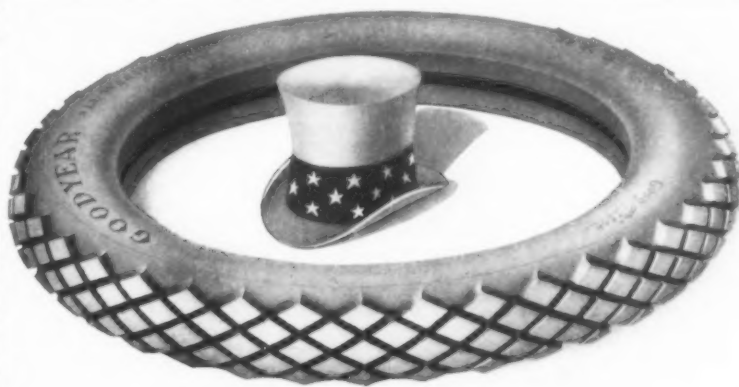
G. R. C. Mankato, Minn.: Descriptive booklets of New York City can be purchased at any of the railroad stations or book stores in the city. Pamphlets I am sending may be helpful.

B. M. N., Fellows, Cal.: For information concerning business conditions in Hawaii, write to Mr. A. P. Taylor, Hawaiian Promotion Bureau, Honolulu. With regard to Panama, write to your member of Congress at Washington.

G. L. B., Newark, N. J.: The mean winter temperature in Bermuda is about the same as early fall in New York. A medium weight traveling suit, with washable blouse, with a gown or two for afternoon or dinner wear is all that is necessary for a December visit. The custom of wearing full evening dress for dinner on board steamer is dying out. Unless one is going to stop at a fashionable hotel it is not necessary to take evening clothes.

J. G. V., Rising City, Neb.: There is no through water service between New Orleans and any other southern port and San Francisco via the Panama Canal. The United Fruit Company operates steamers between New Orleans and Colon, sailing every Saturday. Due to the recent heavy slide in the Canal you will have to cross the Isthmus by rail to Balboa and thence travel via the Pacific Mail coastwise vessels (which service has not been discontinued) to San Francisco. No stops are made at San Diego or Los Angeles. Rate \$178, and one-way rail rate San Francisco to Rising City about \$50, exclusive of Pullman.

J. L. Cleveland, Ohio: The one-way fare to Yokohama from San Francisco is \$200, six months round-trip ticket \$300. Steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha make Honolulu a port of call on all through tickets to or from the Orient, remaining twenty-four hours in port. This would give one a chance to see a little of the city and if they desire to remain longer they can avail themselves of the stop-over privileges allowed by the steamship company, which has monthly sailings from San Francisco. Japan can also be reached via the Canadian Pacific steamers sailing from Vancouver. Sailings are infrequent, however, there being but one steamer in operation since the British government requisitioned all other steamers of the line. The following lines serve Honolulu from the Pacific Coast: Canadian-Australasian Steamship Company from Vancouver, one-way fare \$75, round trip \$135; Matson Navigation and Oceanic Steamship Company from San Francisco, \$65 one way.



The Will of the Majority

Will you be governed in tire-buying as you are in the affairs of the nation—by the will of the majority?

Goodyear sales are greater by a mighty majority than those of any other tire.

As far as Goodyear tires are concerned, America is a nation with its mind made up.

And the individual American mind—in business or in government—is more independent in its action than any other intelligence on earth.

When the people act en masse, as they have in awarding first place to Goodyear, it is not because they have been herded together and forced to a conclusion.

It is because tens and hundreds of thousands of minds, acting separately, have all reached the same tire conclusion.

The farmer, stopping to rest in his fields at mid-day, looks back over his tire experience and says, "Goodyear."

The business man in his office, checking up his tire mileage, says, "Goodyear."

The same mental process is multiplied by hundreds of thousands of minds, in tens of thousands of places—with the same clear-cut Goodyear conclusion in every case.

Think of the power of these pleasant thoughts about Goodyear—rolling like a mighty wave from one end of the nation to the other!

Is it not something greater than salesmanship, and greater than advertising?

This is the force which has created that precious, intangible, invaluable thing called Goodyear reputation.

This is the impulse which renders lower prices on other tires powerless in the face of Goodyear goodness.

Good-will toward Goodyear—that is the open secret of Goodyear sales success.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio

Goodyear
AKRON
TIRES

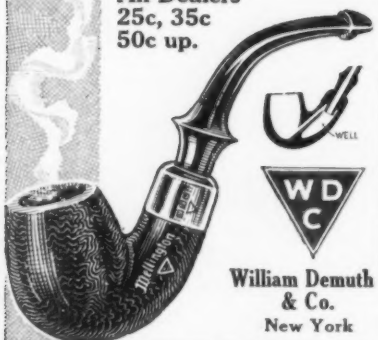
In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

The Wellington

THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

The most likable of all pipes. Keeps a man satisfied, because it keeps his tobacco dry. There's a shape for every fancy. Get yours.

All Dealers
25c, 35c
50c up.



William Demuth & Co.
New York

1 DOWN
A few cents a day (payable monthly) will soon make you the owner of a handsome Burrowes Table. Play while you pay. No special room is needed. Can be mounted on dining or library table, or on its own legs or folding stand. Put up or taken down in a minute. Sizes range up to 4 1/2 x 9 ft. (standard). Cues, balls, etc., free.

BURROWES

Billiard and Pool Table

is splendidly made and adapted to the most expert play. The Burrowes Regia High-Speed Rubber Cushions are pronounced by experts to be the best made. Prices of tables from \$15.00 up.

FREE TRIAL
Write for illustrated Catalog, containing free trial offer, prices, terms.

The E. T. Burrowes Co.
502 Center Street
Portland, Me.

1/2 Saved
On Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
Our Customers' Letters Continually Prove This

A firm of over 60 years of unquestioned integrity, backed by \$100,000, is offering diamonds of the finest grade—fully 50 per cent below normal price. Fully guaranteed. Write for latest bulletin.

Diamond Banking
Our business of loaning money on diamonds enables us to quote amazing low prices. Write today—now.

Free Examination
We will send prepaid the gem or watch of your choice on approval. If not satisfactory, return it at our expense.

Write Today for Latest Bulletin Send your name and address for latest bulletin of diamond business. No obligations.

Jos. DeRoy & Sons, Inc. Only Opposite Post Office
150 DeRoy Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reference by permission—Furness Deposit National Bank, Marine National Bank or any Pittsburgh Daily Newspaper.

BE A DRAFTSMAN
Big demand for draftsmen. Salaries from \$125 to \$200 monthly. I will personally instruct you to become a competent draftsman—I am an expert and can easily and quickly train you—experience unnecessary. Earn while you learn in spare time.

Outfit Given Complete outfit including free will each course.

Write for free book Send name and address on postcard for my big free book "The Road to Success" and free trial course.

CHIFF ENGINEER, Chicago Eng. Works, 455 Cass St., Dept. 238, Chicago

THE FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION
THE question has been raised whether, if nation-wide prohibition were enacted in this country, it would do away with the evils of strong drink. In the prohibition States there appears to be a very extensive illegal consumption of liquor. Therefore it is predicted that if importations from other lands and open manufacture of liquor were forbidden in the United States, home brewing and distilling would go on in secret in many places. Would it be justifiable, if a prohibitory law fails to prohibit, to destroy a large industry? The capital invested in the liquor industry and allied trades totals

HOW DEATH LURKS IN TEETH

(Continued from page 492)

as a causative factor in systemic disease. Gilmer says that 25 per cent of devitalized teeth are affected with alveolar abscess. The dentist should become cognizant of the general condition of his patients as to systemic tone, and should call attention to the foci of infection, and thus the physician and dentist should work together in the cure of disease.

The useless and ruthless extraction of abscessed teeth—which are savable by surgical interference—as witnessed by the oral surgeon and specialist in extraction, is appalling. In my opinion any dentist who gives up the fight to save teeth in a majority of cases, without a radiogram and the careful study of canal and root formations, is derelict in his duty toward the welfare of his patients." The expression of such opinions leads to the belief that eventually dentists will be required to have a medical degree, and a more thorough knowledge of the oral cavity will be exacted of the medical graduate. In fact many of our most eminent dentists already are entitled to an M. D. after their names, and throughout the medical profession mouth conditions are being studied more than ever before. Until the time comes when every dentist is an M. D. and every M. D. is familiar with dentistry, let me show the necessity for thorough co-operation between physician and dentist by quoting from a paper recently written by Dr. Nodine:

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

"Our dental confrère who does not limit his responsibility to the mechanical end of his profession, but recognizes the frequency with which the first indications of disease may appear in the mouth, is of the greatest help to his client. The physician should procure the aid of the dentist in unknown cases of sepsis (blood poisoning), in ulcerative endocarditis (inflammation of the membrane lining of the heart cavities) and in arthritis (inflammation of the joints) which resist treatment. Frequently these consultations will save a great deal of worry and vexation and result in the saving of life. I do not doubt that a large number of deaths might have been avoided had the mouth been properly examined." The italics are mine.

In this connection it is a startling fact that 50 per cent. of the post-mortem examinations made at one of the largest hospitals in New York City revealed that death was not due to the original diagnosis, but was directly attributable to a diseased condition of the teeth.

This places a high valuation on mouth hygiene. It is confirmed by Osler who is

quoted as saying "If I were asked if more physical deterioration was produced by alcohol or by defective teeth, I would unhesitatingly say defective teeth." These are opinions of men high in the medical profession and need no comment from a lay mind. They prove anew the wisdom of the old proverb that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and that care of the teeth and mouth, which, in the cleanest individuals contain all forms of bacteria, should be taught from early childhood, for there lies the root of almost any physical disorder.

NOT A NEW SCIENCE

This branch of medicine is not new. It has been developing since the discovery of the Roentgen rays in 1895, but up to the present time the public has known little about it. Doctors and dentists have been co-operating in the work for some years, until now treatment for alveolar abscess has become an exact science and thousands of persons have been treated by dental surgeons and cured of many baffling afflictions. It is regrettable that medical ethics prevent members of the profession spreading such discoveries broadcast in the lay press, where the general public will be benefited, instead of confining such articles to the medical journals, where

they come to the attention of only a small percentage of the reading public, and to those only who are, in one way or another, interested in medical science. At least no appreciable harm could be done and possibly, by the dissemination of knowledge, a great deal of good could be accomplished, as in the recent discussions of twilight sleep and the treatment of cancer advocated by Dr. Harry Plotz. These two discoveries, as we all know, have been widely discussed in the lay press and as yet no harmful influence has been felt, and at least the public has a wider knowledge of the great work the scientists are striving to accomplish and is taught a greater appreciation of their efforts. In the United States there are about two hundred medical publications with a combined circulation of approximately 850,000. With our 100,000,000 population it is readily seen that comparatively few learn of the great advances in medical science. In no other profession is such secrecy maintained. In the realms of electricity, physics, astronomy and explorations every discovery is immediately given to the public, not through a professional journal, but through the magazines and newspapers, the greatest educators of the age.



IMPERFECT WORK
Abscess at apex of tooth (x) which has not been completely filled. Bridgework, filling and pivot tooth all clearly defined.



A SAVED TOOTH
Abscess and apex of tooth removed to the end of filling. Tooth saved and patient recovered.

"I Buy 'em by the Buckle"



I just make sure that the word **PRESIDENT** is on the buckles—that means I get the real, original

Shirley President Suspenders
50¢

For seventeen years the suspenders for men who want perfectly comfortable shoulders and perfectly fitting clothes. Style—ease—service! No imitation will fool you if you make sure **PRESIDENT** is on the buckles, on the striped "money-back" ticket, on the box the dealer shows you. You'll get the biggest 50 cents' worth of suspender-satisfaction if you just

Remember PRESIDENT!

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER CO., Shirley, Mass.

Look for **SHIRLEY PRESIDENT** on the Buckle

TORREY Razors
make smooth shaving a daily delight

With a **Torrey** you always shave clean and smooth, because it has the perfect shaving edge. Adjusted to glide over the face at the right angle. Cuts close, without pulling, without roughing the skin.

A Real Man's Razor— this beautiful razor is one of the finest examples of Torrey skill in razor making. It guarantees comfortable shaving.

If your dealer hasn't Torrey razors, write to us; we'll tell you where to get them, and send you FREE booklet, "How to Shave."

The Torrey Honing Strop has no equal

The J. R. Torrey Razor Company
Dept. W, Worcester, Mass.

Boston Garter
Three Popular Styles:
NEVERBIND CORD and PAD
Silk 50¢
Lisle 25¢

George Frost Co.
MAKERS
BOSTON

FREE to Hunters and Trappers
Fine Taxidermy Book Now Free.
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WHO WANTS PLENTY OF SALES AND plenty of profit? Who wants permanent work and exclusive territory for an article that sells to all good homes—the ones that have money? You don't buy anything—simply sell at \$1.25 profit on each sale. Only hustlers wanted—men and women. Do you want this opportunity? Then write for booklet "Plenty of Sales and Plenty of Profit." Moore Drop Forging Co., No. N-1103, Springfield, Mass.

EXPERIENCED PREMIUM SALESMEN wanted. Prefer man having sold China, Aluminum, or Contest deals to retailers. Permanent, profitable opportunity with successful, well established firm. Room 1901, 1 Liberty Street, New York City.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$75 PER MONTH TO travel, collect names, advertise and distribute samples. Expenses advanced. Write today. Rider Co., Dept. 134, Coshocton, O.

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\$50.00 PAID FOR DOLLAR 1873 S. MINT; \$2.00 for 1904 Proof Dollars; \$7.00 for 1853 Quarters, no arrows, etc. Watch your change. Many valuable coins circulating. Send 4c for large illus. Coin Circular. Numismatic Bank, Dept. 18, Ft. Worth, Tex.

\$2 to \$600 PAID FOR HUNDREDS OF OLD coins dated before 1895. Send 10c for New Illustrated Coin Value Book, size 4x7. It may mean your fortune. Clarke & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 86, Le Roy, N. Y.

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PLAYS, VAUDEVILLE SKETCHES, MONO- logues, Dialogues, Speakers, Minstrel Material, Jokes, Recitations, Tableaux, Drills, Musical Pieces. Entertainments for all occasions. Make Up Good Catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co. Dept. 22, Chicago.

SIX STRANGE SIGHTS IN ALASKA

BY H. S. TIBBEY

AN EXCLUSIVELY female funeral in a large native settlement on Unga Island, in the early '80's, when all of the men folks were away on a sea-otter hunt. Women held the wake, fashioned the coffin, dug the grave, formed the procession, composed the pall-bearers and executed all of the funeral rites of the Russian Greek Church, unaided in the slightest degree, but attended with the utmost solemnity and decorum.

A heavy rain storm, composed of big round drops but empty, forming but a circle of moisture, perfectly dry within, as if made with a lead pencil, instead of the usual solid spat of wet. This continued for about ten minutes and was followed by a normal shower.

An awe-inspiring lunar rainbow. A bright full moon performed the office of the sun, shining upon a dense mass of ink-black clouds with rain falling between, thus painting a beautiful white arched rainbow athwart the black cloud masses.

A frozen river in midwinter, holding a large school of thousands of salmon (chubs) in all attitudes of death, as the water congealing imprisoned them until the Spring thaw, or the dog-man's team came along and the driver cut out such as were near the surface as a fresh mess for the mamalukes or huskies.

A blow-out or explosion in mid-stream, when the river water still underflowing, with four feet of solid ice above, meets with an obstruction, such as a sand bar or a shallow, causing the freezing to reach to the bottom, thus stopping the progress of the undercurrent. The pushing, crowding water gathering force until the impact becomes too great, huge blocks of ice, tons in weight, are hurled hundreds of yards in every direction and the released water gushes forth like a Yellowstone Park geyser, creating a dense fog that may be seen for miles distant.

Steaming slowly all day, in the little steamer Dora, through a smooth mirror-like sea of what appeared to be thick white cream extending as far as the eye could reach, composed of millions of tons of small pieces of pumice from the old Katmai Mountain in eruption. The only water visible being a narrow streak, not too straight, made by the vessel's wake as she was slowly forced along by the fast revolving propeller.

NEW YORK'S GOOD SHOWS

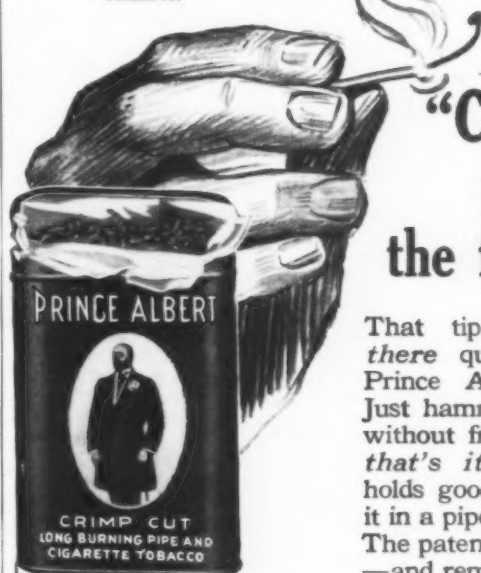
ATTRactions TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR WIFE OR SISTER

Astor	Hit-the-Trail Holiday	Another Cohen
Belasco	The Boomerang	Comedy. Notably success
Booth	The Two Virtues	E. H. Southern in
		Sutro comedy. Ex-
		cellent.
Candler	The House of Glass	Forceful, melodra-
Casino	The Blue Paradise	Tuneful Viennese
Cohan's	Miss Information	Dramatic hodge-
		podge redeemed by
		Elkie Janis
Cort	Princess Pat	Comic opera hit
Comedy	Mrs. Baltov's	Rita Jolivet in new
Fulton	Sherman Was Right	New farce
Gaiety	Young America	A play of high stan-
Globe	Chin-Chin	Second season suc-
Hippodrome	Hip-Hip Hooray	Biggest variety show
		in the world
Harris	Rolling Stones	A laugh builder
Hudson	Under Fire	Stirring war drama
Irving Place	German stock	Deutches Theatre
Knicker-	High Priced De Luxe	Motion Pictures
bocker		
Lyceum	Our Mrs. McChesney	Ethel Barrymore in
Liberty	The Birth of a Nation	Biggest of the
Longacre	The Girl Who Smiles	Sparkling musical
Lytic	Abe & Mauruss	Laughable sequel to
		Potash & Perlmutter
Palace	First-class Variety	Grace George and
Playhouse	The New York Idea	splendid cast in an
		entertaining re-
		vival
Princes	The Mark of the	Drama of divorce
	Beast	
Maxine	Quinn's	Well-acted English
Elliot's	Common Clay	Harvard prize
Republic		drama
Shubert	Alone at Last	Viennese operetta
Vitagraph	The Battle Cry of	Spectacular motion
	Peace	picture drama
39th Street	The Unchastened	Comedy
	Woman	
44th Street	High-Class Motion Pictures	

You'll get that
lead-me-to-it
spirit, too!



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Tobacco Co.



"Caught P. A.
pipe-joy on
the first puff!"

That tip-top-taste is *right* there quick like you mate Prince Albert to some fire. Just hammers-home-happiness without frills or fuss *because that's its job!* And that holds good whether you pack it in a pipe or roll a cigarette. The patented process fixes that—and removes bite and parch!

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the national joy smoke

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You lay down a nickel or a dime for a supply of Prince Albert and let some first-hand-personal information get into your system because that will do missionary work right-off-the-bat!

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and that classy, pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition—always!

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nations \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

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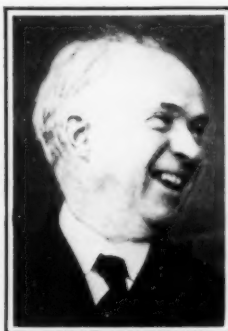
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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



JOHN D. ARCHBOLD

President of the Standard
Oil Company of New Jersey,
which not long ago volun-
tarily put its 25,000 em-
ployes on an 8-hour day,
much to their delight.



WILLIAM E. COREY

Former President of the
United States Steel Cor-
poration, who has been
made President of the new
Midvale Steel and Or-
dnance Company of Pennsylv-
vania (a merger of 4 large
companies) with a capital
of \$100,000,000.



A. C. DINKEY

Who resigned as President
of the Carnegie Steel Com-
pany, to become President
of the Midvale Steel Com-
pany and Vice-President of
the Midvale Steel and
Ordnance Company.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at
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WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous
communications will not be answered.

THE stock market has not so much to
fear from the possibility of our be-
coming involved in the great war abroad,
as it has to fear from the warfare at home
that has staggered corporate business, and
destroyed the credit of the railways. The
swing of the pendulum is now once more
toward constructive policies. With a great
inflation of our banking resources and an
influx of gold from abroad, there is danger
that prices may swing too high and specu-
lation once more run wild, as it has in
other periods of undue expansion.

The Rochester Herald, commenting on
the opinion of the editor of LESLIE's that
the most popular sin of the day is envy,
sarcastically suggests that according to
LESLIE's the most popular sin is the nag-
ging of Big Business. We accept the
amendment. The people of this country
are just beginning to find out that when
they attack Big Business, Little Business
suffers. What is left for anybody when
business, big and little, is in the dumps?

There is much significance in the fact that
in drawing jurors to try the Government's
case against the New Haven Railroad, the
Department of Justice discovered that a
great many eligible to sit on the jury ex-
pressed themselves as decidedly unfavorable
to the Sherman Law. The time has come
when men are not afraid to express their
sentiments. Only a year or two ago, cap-
tains of industry were excluded from Con-
gress, but I notice that the Secretary of the
Treasury, my good friend McAdoo, in a
recent interview at Denver, took pains to
say that "Commerce was completely dis-
organized at the beginning of the European
war, but captains of industry, from all
parts of the Union, were asked to come to
the White House, and as a result, business
has been wonderfully improved."

Ex-President Taft has also seen the light.
It was during his administration that the
railroads were put under the severest handi-
cap. I will not say that he was personally
responsible, but he appointed, I believe, a
majority of an Interstate Commerce Com-
mission which has shown itself unfit for the
tremendous task entrusted to it. Now
Mr. Taft, in his California address, publicly
asks for fair play for the railroads. He
realizes the peril of the country when one-

sixth of the railroad mileage in the United
States is in the hands of receivers.

We must go back over twenty years to
find a similar situation. We all remember
how the country suffered in 1893, when rail-
road after railroad was plunged into bank-
ruptcy. People got over their folly, after
a time, and took the heavy hand of hardship
from off the railroads and gave them a
living chance. If this were done now,
every railroad in the country would begin
to pour in orders for much-needed material
for improvements and extensions.

I wish to impress upon my readers
the statement, uncontradicted and unchal-
lenged, that the railroads, if their credit
were restored, stand ready to expend a
billion dollars a year for five years to renew
their equipment, to extend their lines and
improve their condition generally. How
insignificant the \$1,000,000,000 of war
orders look alongside the railroad orders!
The business men and the workmen of
the country are just beginning to realize
that the railroads constitute our second
largest industry, and that when they suffer
the whole country feels the touch of de-
pression.

I was greatly interested in the September
Monthly Financial Letter of the Farmers
& Merchants Bank of Los Angeles forcibly
reciting the reasons "Why Business Runs
on a Flat Tire." My thoughtful readers
should send to the bank and get a copy of
this four-page leaflet. It is the fairest pre-
sentation that I have seen in many a day.

At heart the people of this country mean
to do right. If they will demand of Con-
gress constructive legislation, the stock
market will feel a new impetus. The basis
of prosperity has been established by
bumper crops, safe financial conditions,
increasing war orders and especially by
the decided improvement in the condition
of the iron and steel market.

I still believe that, on reactions, the divi-
dend-paying stocks can be bought to ad-
vantage, and that the best of the railroads,
if bought and held until the wild wave of
opposition to the corporations has subsided,
must go to higher figures.

J., Sunbury, Pa. Anglo-American Oil is
a fair investment. The restoration of peace
should help it.

D., Los Angeles: Pittsburgh Coal Pfd.
ought to benefit most by the proposed new
financing.

L., Seattle: Telepost stock is quoted by
brokers at from \$1.75 to \$2.50. It is not
listed. Speculative.

H., New York: Canada Copper is de-
cidedly speculative, but an advancing
tendency in the copper stocks is being shown.
Inspiration looks like a better purchase.

C., Iliion, N. Y., and C., Hudson, N. Y.:
I do not advise the purchase of the stock of
the De Soto Oil and Development Co. Any

(Continued on page 509)

Sugar Stocks IN War Times

Germany is normally the greatest source
of sugar supply for Europe.

Russia like Germany is cut off from sugar
exports, leaving Cuba as the
main source of the world's supply.

Great Britain consumes at the rate of
2,000,000 tons of sugar
annually, all of which must be
imported.

France which usually supplies its own
needs is now importing American
sugar.

Cuba second alone to Germany in sugar
production is now particularly
benefited by the increased de-
mand due to the war.

Quantanamo Sugar one of the largest
producers in Cuba,
with only one class of stock—no
bonds—paying 12% can be bought
at a price that will yield 10%.

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Common Need

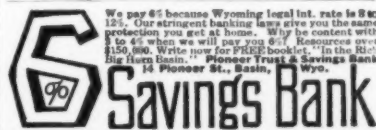
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with most people is the need of
a sufficient amount of money.
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this is to invest your surplus
earnings in absolutely safe
Securities.

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fund if you systematically
invest your surplus in the 6%
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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 508)

concern that promotes the sale of its securities by promising to "lay the foundations of a fortune" for the purchaser, is far from conservative, to say the least.

Night, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Southern Preferred does not pay dividends, but Kansas City Southern Preferred does. We referred to the latter.

H., Vermont: City Service reports good earnings, but suspended dividends last fall and used the money for corporate purposes. The Preferred looks like a good speculation.

S., Cumberland, Md.: Motor car companies seem to be springing up all over the country. The field is competitive. Better buy the shares of well-established companies.

W., Cheney, Pa.: Kennecott Copper has had a considerable advance but its earnings are reported to be increasing and dividends are promised. The property is in a good copper field.

F., Plymouth, Wis.: Favorable reports are given by the Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co. and the bonds are apparently well secured. The Florida East Coast 4½'s are a first lien and therefore very well regarded.

C., New York: The name of Maxim will be helpful to the new munitions corporation, but this is no proof that its earnings will justify the expectations of those who are offering the stock for sale.

H., Elyria, O.: The best investment for one who seeks to save a small amount would be in \$100 bonds such as leading \$100 bond houses are recommending. Any of these houses will be glad to send a list on application. If you are in doubt as to a choice, I will be glad to advise you further.

Winnipeg: On reactions, stocks like Atchison, Southern Pacific, U. P., Louisville & Nashville, Atlantic Coast Line and New York Central are attractive. People's Gas pays nearly 7 per cent. on the market price, but is a public utility subject to the whims of public oversight. I think well of Atchison and Twin City.

Improvement, Phila.: The par value of Midvale Steel is \$100. It paid 2¼ per cent. in 1914. It has had a sensational rise since the change in control. The new president, Mr. Corey, was formerly president of the Steel Corporation. This makes its future promising, but whether it is better than Cambria, I cannot say. The latter's earnings make an excellent showing.

Subscriber, Akron, S. C.: United States Light and Heat Preferred representing the reorganized company's stock is not likely to be assessed, as the reorganization has given it the necessary capital to continue business. The report regarding war orders on which the advance was predicated has been officially denied by President Smith, though he says the outlook for the company is good.

C., Chatham, Ont.: The original par value of American Marconi stock was \$100. This was reduced in 1910 to \$25, when the capital stock was reduced from \$6,650,000 to \$1,662,500. In 1912 the stock was increased to \$10,000,000 and par was fixed at \$5. There has been no later issue. Stock is now selling at a little above \$4. Therefore you are being asked \$10 for what you can get for about \$4.

S., Bay Ridge, N. Y.: 1. International Motor has been advanced on reports of war orders. It pays no dividends. It is speculative. 2. The Marconi Wireless does not control the wireless business. As the par value is only \$5, it is selling near to that price. You can get something better. 3. International Nickel sells around 200 because of its liberal dividends. It is earning big money, partly due to war orders. This condition will not last.

A., Gloversville, N. Y.: 1. Lima Locomotive at present is only a fair long pull speculation. If you have a good profit, take it, and put the proceeds in a high-class investment. 2. B. & O. Common has advanced on increased earnings. All the dividend-paying railroad stocks are showing strength. 3. Ray Con. Copper has a par value of only \$10 and has been selling at nearly three times par. It pays \$1.50 a year, is a low-grade mining proposition and has discounted its speculative possibilities.

M., Garrettsville, O.: 1. Pierce Oil is not as attractive as some other oil stocks, for there is no evidence that Mexico is to be tranquillized. 2. Big Ledge Copper is purely speculative. Do not believe all you

read about mining propositions. 3. Erie first pfd. is the best of the Erie stocks. It has possibilities, so has C. C. & St. L., common and pfd. Both have advanced since I called attention to them when the common was selling at 30 and the preferred at 60.

W., Springfield, Mass.: After the market has had such a rise, the chance of making quick and easy money is obviously discounted. You could put your money in bonds, distributing it wisely among those of low denomination and safely get 5 per cent. and upward.

B., Molette, Mo.: 1. Car Lighting and Power was sold not long ago as low as \$1.25 and has been advanced to above 10. The par value is 25. It is a long pull speculation. 2. Rapid fluctuations in Tobacco Products common have made speculators averse to trading in it. The preferred is being retired. This ought to be to the advantage of the common. Most of the tobacco stocks are good money-makers.

M., Rye, N. Y.: 1. A person with a small amount of money to invest, might well buy bonds of small denominations from \$100 to \$500 of the highest class, embracing first mortgages on railroads, improved real estates or farms, or industrial corporations. Leading bond houses will send a well-selected list on application from which choice can be made. The Armour Company 4½'s, the Atchison Adjustment 4's, the Lake Shore 4's, Northern Pacific General 3's and Southern Pacific Refunding 4's, are all good and will give you a fair return. 2. The Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 4½'s are gilt edged.

H., Baltimore: 1. Alaska Gold's par is \$10. It controls a low-grade property which must be worked on a mammoth scale to make it profitable, and this is being done. 2. Kansas City Southern Pfd. pays 4 per cent. and looks like a fair purchase. The Common is purely speculative, but will rise sympathetically in an advancing railroad market. 3. American Can Pfd. is a satisfactory purchase. The Common has had a very heavy rise on reports of war orders. Insiders have for years been endeavoring to make a profitable market for it. The Government is attempting to dissolve the Company. 4. Colorado Fuel & Iron, like all the iron stocks, is showing better earnings and is a fair speculation.

T., Yates City, Ill.: 1. Buying one share each of Westinghouse N. Y., Air Brake, National Lead, Central Leather, Studebaker, Atchison, Penn., S. P., N. P. and B. & O., you would have a bunch of stocks that would not yield you an average of 6 per cent. The war order stocks have risen to figures that do not make them attractive, though I still think well of Westinghouse and Studebaker. The next rise will be due on the dividend-paying railroads like S. P., B. & O. and Atchison. 2. You can advise your broker to sell at any time at any price which the market will permit. If you can get 7 per cent. regularly on your funds, safely, it is well to continue to do so, unless you enjoy the risks of speculation.

P., Ridgefield Park, N. J.: 1. Rock Island Railway, old stock, selling around 20 (I do not mean the issues of the bankrupt holding company, selling at almost nothing), has been bought by those who recollect that it sold at over 200 in its golden days. Stripped, as it now is, of its unprofitable burden, it should be in a position to recuperate, even though an assessment be levied. With a reorganization of the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the Rock Island, after assessments have been paid and the roads put on a firm footing, their securities will have speculative merit. Great Western, Seaboard, and Erie are in the same class. 2. Eastern Steel has paid no dividends on its Pfd. since July, 1914, and nothing on the second Pfd. and common. It is sharing in the improving condition of the iron business.

M., Wayne, Pa.: 1. Mother Lode is being tipped off for a rise so widely that I am afraid promoters are trying to sell the shares. The fact that it is near a profitable mine does not count. 2. The M. O. P. reorganization plan called for an assessment of \$50 per share. It might be as well to sell your stock for what you can and invest the proceeds in dividend paying securities.

(Continued on page 510)

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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 509)

Yet some careful investors are paying the assessment in the belief that the railroads are witnessing their worst period and that better days are coming. 3. The reorganization plan of the M. K. & T. has not yet been disclosed. 4. The bull market will continue until some unexpected event occurs to turn the tide downward.

C., Detroit: 1. Alaska Gold has a capital of \$10,000,000—par \$10, and owns nearly all of the \$12,000,000 stock of the Alaska-Gastineau Company and \$3,500,000 of its bonds. The latter company has enormous deposits of low grade ore in Juneau. Col. Jackling, the eminent engineer, and other prominent men are connected with the management. 2. The capital stock of South Porto Rico Sugar is about \$3,400,000 common and \$3,700,000 8 per cent. pfd. It has paid generous dividends and has recently shown activity with advancing prices. 3. Anglo American Oil, selling around 17, pays 20 per cent. on its par value of \$5, or nearly 6 per cent. on its market price. The capital is \$10,000,000. It is one of the former Standard Oil subsidiaries.

Money-maker, Chicago: You are right regarding the opportunities for money making elsewhere than in the Stock Market and especially in real estate. I recall some years ago opportunities that friends of mine took advantage of to buy real estate in some of the Pacific Coast cities, including Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle and the handsome turn they made. They bought when real estate was at its lowest ebb. That is the time to buy anything whether stocks, real estate, grain or cotton. Those that bought cotton a little over a year ago when it sold at 7 cents a pound now have handsome profits. In buying real estate, you get something tangible that no panic can disturb. With the wonderful growth of our country, real estate in our largest cities, bought at a time of depression and patiently held, will yield a far greater profit than an investment in almost any other direction.

New York, October 28, 1915.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stocks, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

"What To Do With Twenty Dollars" is the title of free "Booklet 77," just published by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York. It tells how to get 5 or 6 per cent. on your money and lay the basis of a settled income.

First mortgage, 6 per cent. loans of \$200 and upward have been sold for the past thirty years to a large number of customers throughout the country by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas. Write to the above firm for its loan list, No. 716.

Seven per cent. first mortgages on carefully selected properties and in denominations of \$300 to \$10,000 are highly recommended by the Aurelius-Swanson Co., 25 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. Write the above company for a list of the loans it recommends.

Bonds such as the Government accepts as security for its Postal Savings deposits and that yield from 4 to 6 per cent. can be had from the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O. Write to the above bank for a free copy of its interesting and instructive book entitled "Bonds of Our Country."

For thirty-three years, Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall Street, New York, have been dealing in 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate bonds. They have a list that they recommend to investors with \$100 and upward. Write to Straus & Co. for their Circular "H. 601."

A method of making small investments in stocks or bonds on easy payments with a little money, the investor to get the interest and dividends, is described in free "Booklet A-1," entitled "The Odd Lot." Write for a copy to Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Those with limited means, who seek an opportunity to buy sound railroad securities and industrial stocks that promise to advance, are invited to write for a copy of free "Booklet 4," entitled "The Partial Payment Plan," published by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, and members of New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

A method of utilizing small savings by investing them in dividend-paying stocks and bonds of small denominations so as to provide an income for later years is described in free "Booklet B" just published by Degener & Burke, members of New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad St., New York. Readers are invited to send to the above firm for a copy.

Investors who seek 6 per cent. will find an opportunity for investment in the notes of the United Light & Railways Co., recommended by N. W. Halsey & Co., bankers, 49 Wall Street, New York. These notes are secured by a deposit of bonds, largely in excess of the par value of the notes. Write to Halsey & Co. for their descriptive "Circular E. S. No. 4."



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EXPOSITION HEIGHTS, SEATTLE

The Beauty Spot of a Beautiful City



We explained to LESLIE's readers last week that after 27 years of confining business experience, with never an opportunity for travel or recreation, we had quit; that Mr. Crawford, because of prolonged illness, had not visited the office in 17 months and that we were both determined that we would clean up NOW. Prices and terms are not going to be very seriously considered. The idea of not being able to go out to golf these glorious autumn days and of living in Seattle 28 years and never seeing Alaska!

In 27 years in the real estate field in Seattle, we have accumulated some rather fancy property; the above picture somewhat inadequately represents what is probably the gem of our collection. We think the view across the lake to Mount Rainier is finer and more sweeping than the picture shows it. Adjoining are the 355 acre grounds of the University of Washington (enrollment over 3600). In view is the finest residence environment in Seattle, and still the heart of the business center is only 18 minutes distant. By the way, note especially Montlake Boulevard, recently completed, winding through the University campus, past Exposition Heights and on to the exclusive Laurelhurst district—the drive we Seattle people take for the view par-excellence of the mountain.

It looks all right on paper, doesn't it? It's better on the ground. No brush can paint, much less prosaic pen describe, a sunset on Mount Rainier.

Exposition Heights slopes so evenly toward the lake that practically all lots share in the glorious prospect. With such a setting and in the midst of a refined and cultured University neighborhood, the future of this property must be as self-evident to you as it is to us. The industrial growth is south, the residence growth north. Exposition Heights is in its direct pathway and a mile beyond it already are some of the handsomest houses in Seattle, costing from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

When fully ready for the market there will be about 1000 lots. Only a portion of these are now ready and offered. Of these the very large majority are on graded streets, with concrete sidewalks, city water and shade trees all in and paid for. Furthermore, the improved portion is restricted, no houses nearer the street line than 20 feet, no house costing less than \$2000 on a lot at \$800 or more, or less than \$1500 on a lot between \$600 and \$800, or less than \$1250 on a lot under \$600.

Lots are of generous size, mostly 40 by 100 feet with 14 foot alleys, some larger, a very few smaller.

Prices in this sale range from \$375 to \$850, with a few very choice corners at \$950 to \$1000. We guarantee that lots priced in this sale at \$850 practically adjoin and are similar to lots already sold for from \$900 to \$975 and that corners at \$1000 are duplicates in value and location to corners sold for \$1250,—simply because you are not here to act for yourself and we are going to see to it that you are thoroughly happy over your investment. This is not our last subdivision, by any means. Wish it were!

33 1/3 Cents a Day

Now most remarkable of all are the terms: \$50 cash and \$10 a month. Never have we or anyone else in Seattle sold this class of property for less than one-third or one-fourth cash, but we are not going to be years closing out, but months. We can sell a dozen lots at \$10 a month where we could sell one for a third cash and time is absolutely the only consideration with us. Interest 5 per cent. We believe that every lot will double or treble in value while you are paying for it. Seattle has grown 30 per cent. per year for fifty years. We believe the next five years will witness by far the greatest growth it has ever experienced, with the Panama Canal trade and the flood of Oriental commerce sweeping across the Pacific, the opening of Alaska and the commercial and industrial boom the whole Pacific Northwest is entering upon.

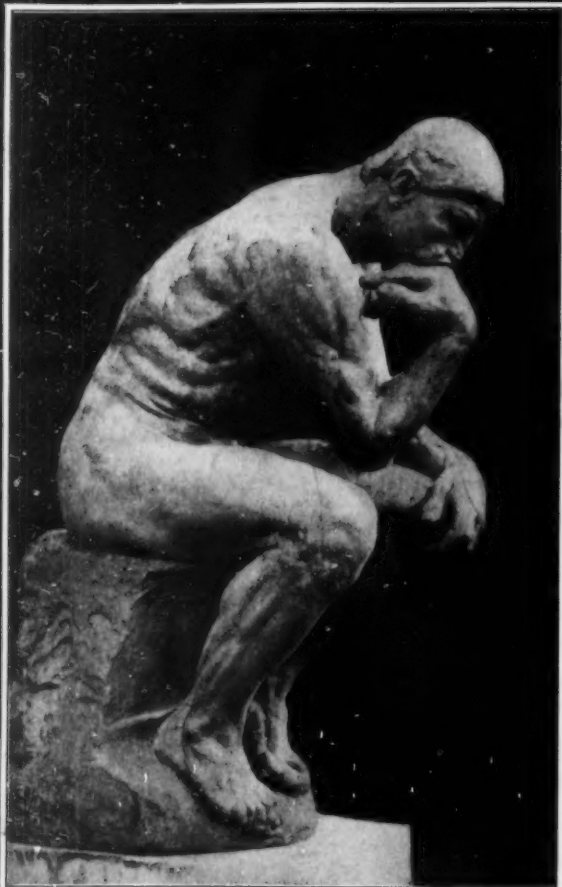
If we're going to quit, let's hurry. The first 250 buyers under this offer will receive a cash refund of \$25 on each first payment. Remit \$25 and your contract will be receipted for \$50. State approximately the price you wish to pay. You will get absolutely the best unsold lot at that price. If you have a friend in Seattle, let him make the selection for you. Don't procrastinate. Make up your mind now one way or the other. Exposition Heights is not going to last long and we have no doubt that a large number of slow-acting people will be disappointed. Title perfect, of course, and complete abstract to each purchaser when \$100 has been paid.

We invite negotiations for all or any of our other properties, improved and unimproved business and semi-business property, apartment house sites, dock and warehouse property, suburban acreage, country home subdivisions and country acreage.

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